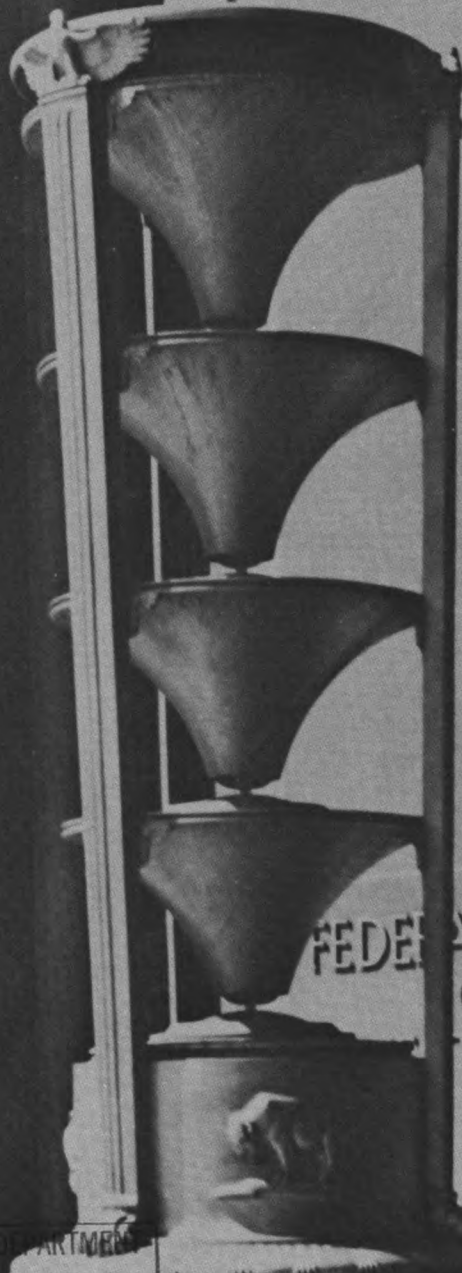


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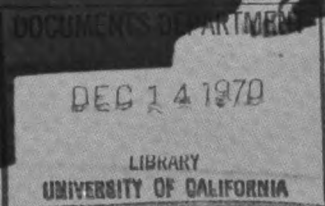
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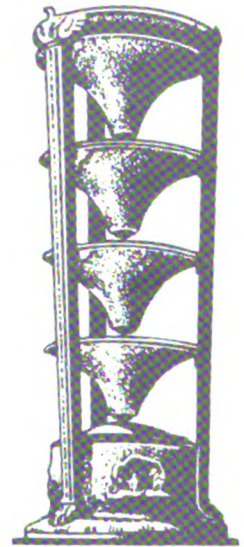


FEDERAL BUREAU
OF
INVESTIGATION



FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY P.M.
OCTOBER 30, 1970

1970



FBI ANNUAL REPORT

Introduction



EXPERIENCE HAS persuasively shown that effective law enforcement must stand as a paramount concern of a just and progressive society. Certainly our Nation, which under the rule of law has secured for its citizens an unrivaled fullness of life and opportunity, is deeply indebted to law enforcement at all levels of government. Developed under democratic principles and guided by the public will, this essential function of good government has directly and profoundly benefited generations of Americans and, despite the determined efforts of many today to undermine and discredit it, continues to serve this Nation with high distinction.

The FBI is proud to be a part of this country's very fine law enforcement community and to share in its important and ever-expanding responsibilities.

During fiscal year 1970, as in years past, the men and women of the FBI demonstrated their absolute commitment to dedicated and efficient public service. With unwavering fidelity, bravery, and integrity, these devoted employees attained what I believe to be an impressive record of achievements.

On behalf of my Bureau associates, I wish to express anew our deep appreciation for the American people's faith and invaluable aid. Without this staunch support, the accomplishments set forth in this report could not have been realized.


DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



BANK CAMERA PHOTOGRAPH OF ROBBERY

Criminal Investigations

COMBATING CRIME

As the principal investigative arm of the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged with wide-ranging responsibilities. Chief among these responsibilities are various criminal matters. During fiscal year 1970, increases in criminal violations falling within FBI jurisdiction presented enormous challenges to the efficiency and dedication of Bureau employees. In meeting these challenges, FBI personnel recorded notable achievements.

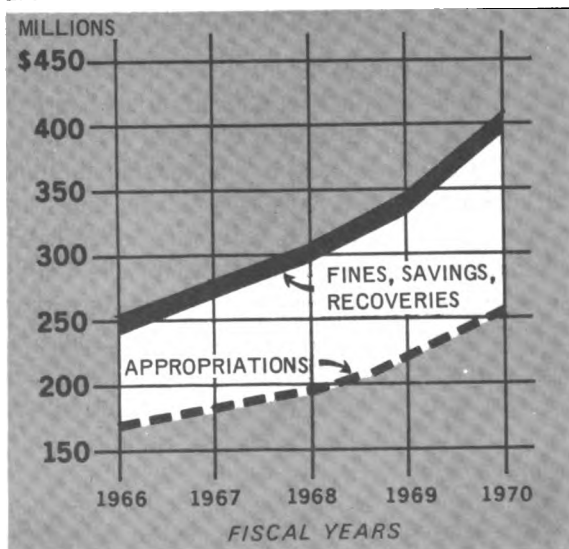
Exceeding by 19 percent last year's record figure, FBI investigations accounted for \$410,974,099 in fines, savings, and recoveries. This represented an average return of \$1.60 for every dollar appropriated for FBI operations during the fiscal period. Convictions arising from FBI cases totaled 13,245, with a resulting imposition of sentences totaling over 47,143 years. Over 96 percent of the persons brought to trial were convicted, 83 percent of them as a result of guilty pleas.

Among the achievements scored by the FBI in the field of criminal investigations was the location of 30,318 fugitives, an 18 percent increase over the previous fiscal year and an all-time record high. Four individuals on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list were located during this period. During the fiscal year, 5,500 FBI fugitives and subjects were arrested, and money and merchandise valued at \$25,820,869 were recovered in Bureau cases through the willing cooperation of FBI confidential informants.

In addition, stolen motor vehicles numbering

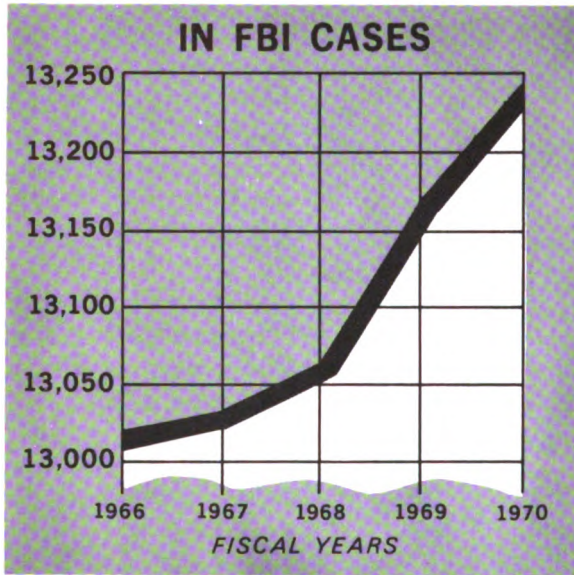
30,599, an increase over the previous year's number, were recovered during the course of FBI investigations. This figure marked the fifteenth consecutive year of record achievements in this field.

FINES, SAVINGS and RECOVERIES COMPARED TO FBI APPROPRIATIONS



In the field of organized crime, the FBI also made significant gains. As a result of the Bureau's intensive investigative activity in this area and dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other law enforcement agencies, numerous underworld leaders throughout the country were brought to justice during fiscal year 1970.

CONVICTIONS



Organized Crime

Signal successes in this Government's determined drive against organized crime were achieved by the FBI during the 1970 fiscal year. In addition to substantially increasing the number of Special Agents handling rackets investigations and intelligence coverage of criminal syndicates, the FBI staged two of the largest gambling raids in its history. As the fiscal year closed, more than 400 hoodlum, gambling, and vice figures had been convicted of violating Federal laws within the FBI's jurisdiction, and more than 1,000 others were in various stages of prosecution.

The first of the two major interstate gambling raids conducted by the FBI occurred during December, 1969, and netted a prominent New Jersey racket figure, one of his top gambling aides, and more than 50 other members of a widespread numbers ring.

The second major gambling raid took place in May, 1970, in the Detroit area and led to the arrest of some 66 individuals, including one individual described as the largest numbers oper-

ator in the State of Michigan. Also seized during this raid were nearly 60 weapons, extensive gambling paraphernalia, approximately \$62,000 in cash and negotiables, and huge quantities of gambling records.

Both of these raids were based upon information obtained from court-approved electronic surveillance installations, and records confiscated during the course of the raids indicate that the two rings had been handling in excess of \$100,000,000 a year in wagers.

Also under Federal antigambling laws, Rade-mas Mas and Raymond Marquez were convicted in New York City in September, 1969, for operating an interstate numbers ring said to have been handling approximately \$25,000,000 a year in wagers. In addition, more than a dozen members of a \$60,000,000-a-year bookmaking syndicate in the New York City area were arrested in September and October, 1969, and a Federal Grand Jury in March, 1970, indicted two major gamblers and seven associates for operating a Florida-based bookmaking ring. In Chicago, John P. Cerone, alleged leader of organized criminal activity in that area, was convicted, along with four of his subordinates, in May, 1970, for conducting a major interstate wagering operation.

On June 19, 1970 — the same date that members of the Cerone group were each sentenced to five years in prison — FBI Agents launched another widespread series of gambling raids in the Chicago area, serving search warrants on 16 bookmaking establishments engaged in the interstate dissemination of race results. Seized during these June raids were a large volume of gambling records and paraphernalia, numerous firearms, a quantity of marijuana, and approximately \$20,000 cash.

FBI investigations also led to Federal prosecutive action against the following top-echelon organized crime figures:

A ranking underworld figure in the New York City area who was arrested in March, 1970, by FBI Agents in connection with a planned, but unexecuted, \$6,000,000 armored-car robbery.

A prominent New England hoodlum, Raymond

Patriarca, who, while serving a five-year prison term for interstate gambling activities, was indicted in August, 1969, on similar charges. Based upon information developed by the FBI, Patriarca, together with four associates, was convicted in local court in March, 1970, for a pair of gangland slayings dating back to 1968.

A Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, underworld chief-tain who in July, 1969, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for conspiring with 12 other hoodlums, union officials, and associates to arrange "kickbacks" to a union functionary in connection with a \$1,000,000 building mortgage loan.

A well-known southern California hoodlum, Nicolo Licata, who in July, 1969, was convicted and incarcerated on contempt charges for refusing to testify before a Federal Grand Jury under a grant of immunity. This action resulted from an FBI investigation of hoodlum loan-sharking under the new Extortionate Credit Transactions Statute.

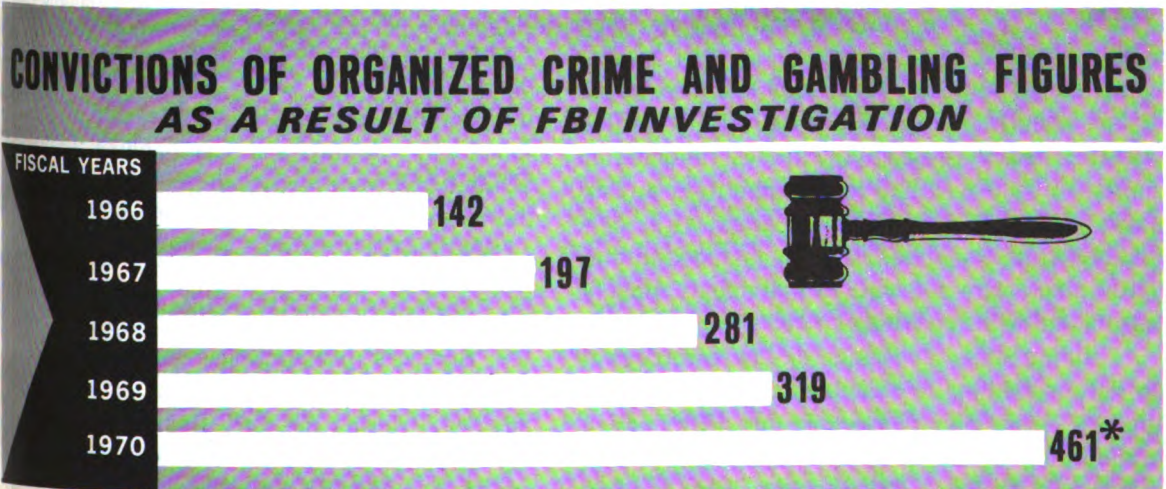
The leader of an underworld faction in rebellion against an organized crime element in the Buffalo, New York, area who was arrested in September, 1969, by FBI Agents relative to a major theft in which more than \$200,000 worth of stolen jewelry was recovered.

Other significant prosecutive actions relating to organized crime activities during the fiscal

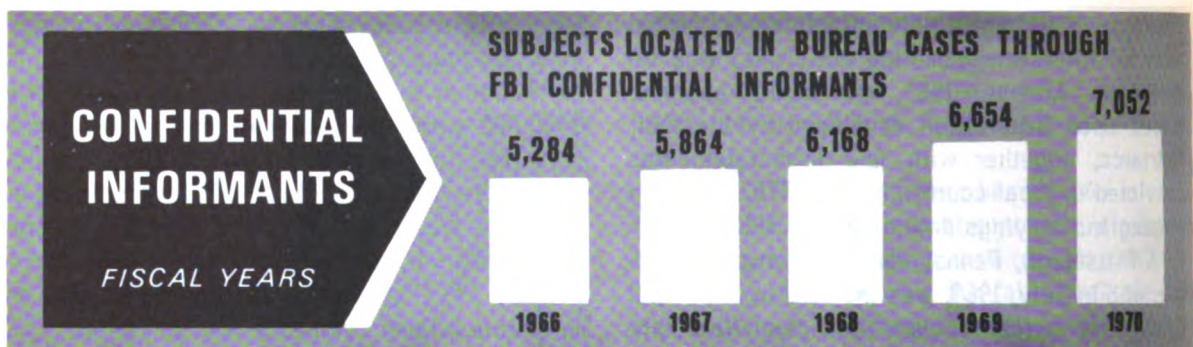
year were the November 20, 1969, conviction of Jack Rolland (Murph the Surf) Murphy for his participation in a mob-connected theft of nearly \$500,000 worth of securities from a California brokerage firm; the November 21, 1969, conviction of New York City hoodlum, Anthony Di Lorenzo, for the theft of more than \$1,000,000 worth of securities from a brokerage house; the December 13, 1969, conviction of Antonio Corallo on interstate bribery charges involving various civil officials; the indictment in February, 1970, of a leading New England mobster for conspiring to fence \$165,000 worth of jewelry taken from a Boston merchant.

In other actions, a ranking organized crime figure in the Cleveland area was arrested in April, 1970, for allegedly extorting money from two Ohio businessmen. In April, 1970, the son of a leading New York area hoodlum was arrested on charges of conspiring to extort money from a New York City coin dealer. On May 21, 1970, another New York City racket figure, Salvatore Manarite, was convicted for threatening the lives of a loan shark victim and his family. During May, 1970, a Buffalo, New York, mobster and five associates were arrested for conducting a multimillion dollar loan sharking operation.

These accomplishments, however, show but one phase of the FBI's total campaign against organized crime and racketeering. Extremely



*More than 1,000 in various stages of prosecution at end of fiscal year



productive in this field has been the Bureau's firm policy of cooperating closely with other law enforcement agencies, particularly in the prompt dissemination of criminal intelligence information.

During the 1970 fiscal year, the FBI disseminated nearly 300,000 items of criminal intelligence data to other Federal, state, and local agencies. As a result of this information exchange program, these other agencies were able to conduct more than 750 raids during the fiscal year and to arrest some 4,000 organized crime and gambling figures.

In one case marked by close cooperation between FBI Agents and New York State Police officers, 11 individuals – including an organized crime member and four New York State Police officers – were arrested in March, 1970, in connection with an interstate gambling operation estimated to have been handling more than \$100,000,000 a year in wagers. In still another instance, on April 30, 1970, less than two weeks before Special Agents of the Detroit FBI Office arrested nearly 70 gambling figures, information furnished by the FBI to local authorities at Oak Park, Michigan, resulted in the arrest of 92 persons on state gambling charges. Included in this latter group were a number of individuals closely associated with organized crime.

Training other segments of law enforcement in matters relating to organized crime constitutes another important phase of the FBI's drive against the organized underworld. Specialized training schools on this subject were held in Washington, D. C., during fiscal year 1970, and

a total of 83 local training schools on the same topic, attended by 2,602 law enforcement officers, were also conducted during this fiscal period.

Confidential Informants

Extremely valuable to the FBI in its investigative and intelligence operations is criminal information gained through confidential informants who willingly cooperate with the assurance that their confidential relationship with the Bureau will be strictly maintained. On the basis of this information – which is often virtually unavailable from other sources – many important cases have been solved. In addition, these sources of information often alert the Bureau to planned crimes, thus making it possible for preventative steps to be taken.

During the 1970 fiscal year, 5,500 FBI fugitives and subjects were arrested as a result of information furnished by these informants. Another 1,552 Bureau subjects who were wanted for questioning were located as a result of this information. Money and merchandise valued at \$25,820,869 were recovered in FBI cases through the cooperation of Bureau informants.

In addition to information relating to Bureau cases, FBI informants also provide valuable information relating to criminal matters beyond the Bureau's jurisdiction. When this occurs, concerned law enforcement agencies are promptly advised. During the 1970 fiscal year, 544 individuals were arrested by other Federal agencies, and 6,337 persons were arrested by state and local law enforcement agencies on the basis of

such information. Also attributable to FBI criminal informants were recoveries of money and merchandise valued at \$6,282,685 by state and local law enforcement agencies. Federal agencies realized recoveries valued at \$4,652,350.

Major Criminal Investigations

The FBI investigates violations of Federal criminal statutes, collects evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performs other duties imposed by law or Presidential directive. FBI jurisdiction, which is strictly defined by law, covers 185 investigative matters. The following are some of the major categories of criminal offenses investigated by the FBI and the results achieved in each during the 1970 fiscal year.

Anti-Racketeering, Labor Management, and Related Acts

Investigations in these matters generally relate to crimes committed in connection with labor union activities, as well as rackets perpetrated on businessmen.

Anti-Racketeering – Hobbs Act investigations pertain to robberies or extortionate payoffs induced by threats, force, or violence where interstate commerce is involved. These cases generally involve extortionate schemes, often employed by labor representatives, as well as racketeers, based on threats to disrupt business activities or to injure individuals.

Cases investigated under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 concern alleged illegal payments made by businessmen directly or indirectly to representatives of labor unions to obtain favorable union action. Penalties for violations may be imposed on the businessmen who make such payments, labor representatives who receive the payments, and any middlemen who relay payments or are involved in the matter.

The Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 contains numerous criminal

provisions. The embezzlement of union funds by officials and employees of unions and interference with the rights of union members by force or threats are the principal violations under this Act investigated by the FBI.

The Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act provides criminal penalties for embezzlement of funds from such plans, kickbacks to parties connected with the plans, and false statements made in documents filed by the plans with the Department of Labor.

FBI investigations under these laws designed to insure proper union procedures and to protect union members have resulted in a number of prosecutions.

Nationwide attention was focused on the fatal shooting of Joseph Yablonski, Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, his wife, and daughter, whose bodies were all found in their Clarksville, Pennsylvania, residence on January 5, 1970. In connection with these murders, five persons were arrested by FBI Agents in January and February, 1970, and were subsequently indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, obstruction of justice, and conspiracy. On May 6, 1970, a Washington County, Pennsylvania, Grand Jury indicted the previously mentioned five persons on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder. In March, 1970, another individual was arrested by the FBI on perjury charges arising from this case.

In one Hobbs Act case, a taxi business manager and an attorney were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for demanding a \$50,000 payoff from the operator of a Miami Beach tour service. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, both defendants were free on bond pending appeals.

During fiscal year 1970, as a result of Bureau investigations of these matters, there were 12 convictions under the Anti-Racketeering – Hobbs Act, 11 under the Labor Management Relations Act, 16 under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, and five under the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act.

Antitrust

The FBI, at the request of the Department of Justice, investigates violations of the antitrust laws relating to monopolies and restraints of trade in interstate commerce. In such cases, the Department may bring either criminal or civil proceedings, or both, against the persons or corporations responsible for such violations.

Antitrust investigations conducted by the FBI are often extensive and complicated and frequently involve many corporations located throughout the United States. In many instances, these cases require the coordinated efforts of numerous FBI Field Offices. During the fiscal year, FBI investigations of such matters resulted in 55 convictions, \$23,926,796 in recoveries, and the imposition of fines totaling \$1,159,600.

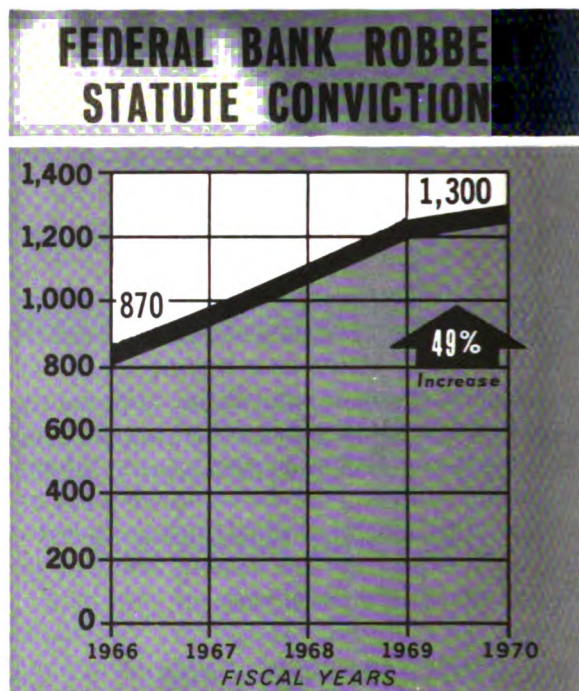


Automobile occupied by New Orleans Special Agent wounded by gunman.

Assaulting or Killing a Federal Officer

To kill, assault, or interfere with certain designated Federal employees while on duty or as a result of performing their official duties is a Federal violation within the jurisdiction of the FBI. Such offenses continue to increase sharply with over 250 reported during fiscal year 1970 as compared with 168 during the previous period.

During this fiscal year, 129 convictions were recorded in this category, an increase of 32 over the previous period. Among those convicted was



Billie Austin Bryant, who was sentenced to two consecutive life terms by a United States District Court in Washington, D. C., on November 3, 1969, for the brutal slaying of two FBI Agents in Washington, D. C., on January 8, 1969. In addition to the two life sentences, actual, suspended, and probationary sentences imposed in this category for fiscal year 1970 totaled over 370 years. During the same period, 29 fugitives were located in these cases.

Bank Robberies, Burglaries and Larcenies

Within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI are violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute. This Statute covers robberies, burglaries, and larcenies of financial institutions which are members of the Federal Reserve System, insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or organized or operated under the laws of the United States. Savings and loan associations are covered under the Statute if they are Federally operated or insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. In addition, Federal credit

unions are covered by the provisions of this Statute.

Although many of these violations continue to be committed by professional criminals, operating either alone or with a gang, increasing numbers are being committed by relative novices who often turn to bank robbery as a solution to pressing financial difficulties. One bank burglary gang smashed by the FBI during the fiscal year provides a striking example of how active these professional groups may be. Operating over a four-year period in the Southeastern United States, this ring was allegedly involved in 45 bank burglaries resulting in losses of over \$375,000.

Acts of violence against bank employees, customers, and law enforcement officers are a constant danger in the commission of bank robberies. Desperate measures and brutal disregard for human life sometimes characterize these crimes. In one such case, an explosive device was planted and set off in the police department of an Eastern city just prior to the robbery of a nearby bank by two armed men who obtained over \$55,000 in loot. The explosion, the first of several, injured 22 people. As they departed the bank, the gunmen exploded another bomb which severely damaged the inside of the bank. A few minutes later, the getaway car was blown up in a shopping center. The two individuals allegedly responsible for these acts were subsequently identified and arrested and at the conclusion of the fiscal year were awaiting Federal trial.

Security procedures and devices — particularly surveillance cameras and alarm systems — act both to deter crimes against financial institutions and to aid law enforcement substantially in the solution of these crimes. Noteworthy in this respect was the passage of the Bank Protection Act of 1968 which requires bank regulatory agencies to issue regulations establishing minimum security measures on the part of Federally insured banks and savings and loan associations. With the close of the fiscal year, all banks covered by this Act had been required to file a certification of compliance. It is antici-

pated that this uniform compliance will be a significant factor in decreasing these crimes and will materially assist the FBI in investigating such cases.

Reported violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute climbed to an all-time high total of 2,786 during the fiscal year. Included in this figure were 2,040 robberies, 592 burglaries, and 154 larcenies. Convictions in cases investigated by the FBI and Federally prosecuted reached a record high of 1,300 with many of those convicted responsible for more than one offense. Actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaled more than 14,128 years. Savings and recoveries amounted to \$3,578,587, and fines totaling \$56,560 were imposed. During these investigations, 641 fugitives were located.

Bribery and Conflict of Interest

The proper and efficient administration of our Government's affairs ultimately depends upon the



Special Agent of the Richmond Field Office using electronic device to recover buried bank robbery loot.



Police station (see inset) bombed prior to robbery and bombing of nearby bank pictured above.

honesty and dedication of Federal employees. Inimical to this end are the corruptive influences of bribery and situations in which employee interests conflict with those of the United States. Although the overwhelming majority of those entrusted with the work of our Government do not betray their responsibilities, the FBI does, from time to time, receive complaints alleging corrupt practices on the part of public servants.

In one such case investigated by the FBI, a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., indicted on December 1, 1969, a former United States Senator, a Chicago mail-order house, and a Washington, D. C., lobbyist on bribery charges involving "junk mail" legislation. At the conclusion of the fiscal year, this case was scheduled for trial.

In another bribery case investigated by the FBI, a Baltimore, Maryland, Federal Grand Jury

indicted a United States Congressman and two others on March 31, 1970, in connection with an alleged \$25,000 payment to the Congressman in return for his efforts to keep an individual from being prosecuted in a mail fraud case. As the fiscal year closed, this matter awaited scheduled trial.

In another case, a former Special Assistant to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration and an associate were sentenced to five years' imprisonment on December 17, 1969, on Federal bribery and conspiracy charges. Investigated by the FBI, this case involved an attempt by those convicted to obtain partial ownership in a San Antonio, Texas, hardware firm in return for assistance in securing a Small Business Administration loan for this firm.

During fiscal year 1970, FBI investigations of these violations led to 28 convictions and fines and recoveries amounting to \$1,660,793.

Civil Rights

During fiscal year 1970, the FBI continued to be heavily involved in the field of civil rights – a field which has grown substantially in recent years. Cases of this type arising from major disorders made substantial demands on FBI manpower during the fiscal period. As a matter of long-standing Bureau policy, complaints of alleged deprivations of rights and privileges secured to the citizen by the Constitution of the United States or through Federal legislation are afforded immediate and preferred investigative attention. The facts surrounding each complaint are then promptly furnished to the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice for its determination as to whether prosecutive action is warranted.

A total of 5,619 civil rights cases were investigated under criminal statutes by the FBI during the fiscal year.

Among prominent civil rights investigations conducted or in a prosecutive status during the 1970 fiscal year were the following:

Investigations were made on the basis of complaints relating to the arrests and incarceration of more than 400 persons in May, 1969, following disturbances at Berkeley, California. On February 2, 1970, twelve present, or former, Alameda County, California, deputy sheriffs, variously charged with shooting demonstrators and beating prisoners, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury.

An extensive investigation was conducted by the FBI regarding allegations of payoffs in connection with voter registration activity in Chicago, Illinois, during October, 1968. As a result of this investigation, four individuals were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Federal Election Laws and for conspiracy. In March, 1970, one of these individuals was convicted and fined in Federal court for violation of Election Laws. In June, 1970, the other three individuals were found guilty of conspiracy by a jury in Federal court and were given prison sentences and, in two cases, also fined.

Following a widespread investigation by the FBI which entailed the review of voluminous

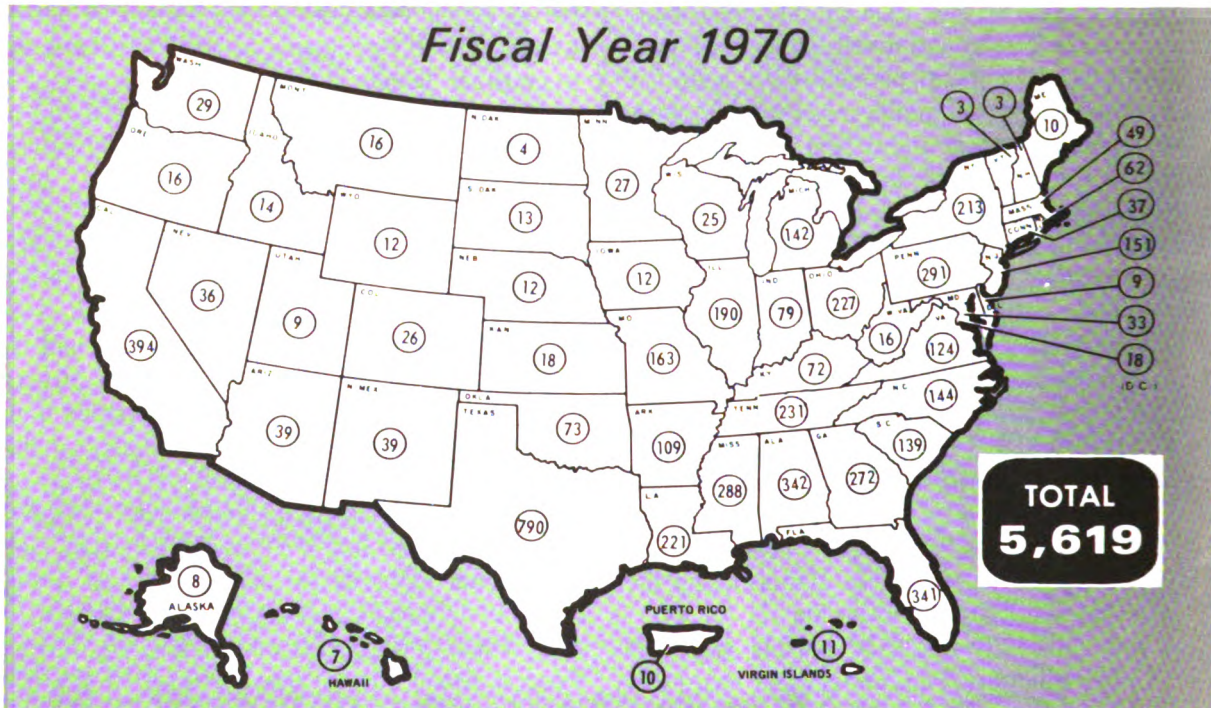
union records, a Federal Grand Jury at Brooklyn, New York, returned a 17-count indictment on June 30, 1970, against the President and seven other officials of the Seafarers International Union charging violation of the Federal Election Laws. These individuals allegedly established a political fund within the union as part of a conspiracy to contribute more than \$750,000 in violation of Federal law during the period 1964-1968.

Among investigations conducted by the FBI at the request of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice was that which led to the October, 1969, indictment of five Paterson, New Jersey, police officers for alleged violations of civil rights statutes in connection with arrests made during a student sit-in at a Paterson high school in March of 1969. At the close of the fiscal year, this matter had not yet been given a trial date. Also, at the request of the Civil Rights Division, the FBI investigated alleged civil rights violations of minority groups during racial disturbances in Paterson, New Jersey, in July, 1968. As a result of this investigation, a Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, indicted eight Paterson, New Jersey, police officers on December 18, 1968, for civil rights violations. As the fiscal year closed, these individuals were awaiting trial.

Intensive investigations were also conducted by the FBI at the request of the Department of Justice into the killing of four students at Kent State University in Ohio on May 4, 1970, the killing of two Negroes at Jackson State College in Mississippi on May 15, 1970, and into the killing of six Negroes at Augusta, Georgia, during rioting in that city in early May of 1970. Results of these investigations were furnished to the White House and the President's Commission on Campus Unrest as well as to the Department of Justice. As the fiscal year ended, a special Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, was hearing testimony relating to the Jackson State College slayings.

In other FBI investigations arising out of a major disorder, Jerry Rubin and four other New Left militants were convicted on February 18,

NUMBER OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED BY FBI



1970, at Chicago, Illinois, on Federal Antiriot Laws charges stemming from disturbances that occurred during the 1968 Democratic National Convention held in Chicago. Each was fined \$5,000 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. These five defendants, together with two defense attorneys and two other defendants who were acquitted by the jury, also received sentences for contempt of court ranging from two months and 18 days to 48 months and 13 days. All were free on bond pending appeal procedures at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

On April 2, 1970, twelve ranking leaders of the Weatherman faction, Students for a Democratic Society, were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, Illinois, on charges of conspiracy and violating Federal Antiriot Laws arising out of violent demonstrations in Chicago in October, 1969. At the close of the fiscal period, one of those indicted had been apprehended by the FBI and the others were being sought.

On April 16, 1970, a Federal Grand Jury at Seattle, Washington, indicted eight individuals — six of whom were members of the militant Weatherman faction — on charges of conspiracy, violating Federal Antiriot Laws, and destruction of Government property in connection with a violent demonstration on February 17, 1970. At the close of the fiscal year, trial in this matter was scheduled and one of those indicted was being sought as a fugitive by the FBI.

As the fiscal period came to an end, the Department of Justice was considering additional prosecution against a number of other such extremists who have been involved in other acts of violence.

Crimes on Government and Indian Reservations

Major crimes in those areas where the Federal Government has either exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction are investigated by the FBI as are certain crimes occurring on Indian reservations

where jurisdiction has not been granted to the states.

Convictions recorded in this general category for fiscal year 1970 numbered 1,482 with actual, suspended, and probationary sentences totaling more than 2,427 years imposed. Included as well were seven life sentences. Fines imposed amounted to \$54,828, while savings and recoveries totaled \$176,587. Located in these cases were 443 fugitives.

Crimes on the High Seas and Aboard Aircraft

Certain crimes which are committed on the high seas aboard American vessels or aircraft within the special maritime jurisdiction of the United States, as well as certain other designated violations which deal with shipping, are investigated by the FBI. In this category, 33 convictions were recorded during the fiscal year and 22 fugitives were located. Fines, savings, and recoveries totaling \$899,231 were realized.

Also investigated by the FBI are certain crimes committed aboard aircraft, including aircraft piracy, intimidating or threatening members of a flight crew and attendants, assaults, indecent exposure, and certain other forms of misconduct. During the 1970 fiscal year, 31 convictions resulted from these cases and 17 fugitives were located.

Although relatively fewer aircraft were hijacked to Cuba than in the previous fiscal year, an increase in the incidence of violence was noted.

One such hijacking which received considerable publicity involved an October 31, 1969, Trans World Airlines flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco, California. Diverted by gunpoint from its course, the aircraft, after making refueling stops both in this country and overseas, eventually landed in Rome, Italy, where the alleged hijacker, a 20-year-old Marine Corps private, after leaving the aircraft, seized an Italian police officer as a hostage. Subsequently apprehended by Italian police, the gunman was locally charged and at the close of the fiscal period was in custody of Italian authorities awaiting trial there. A Federal Grand Jury in this country has also indicted the alleged hi-

jacker on charges involving kidnaping, aircraft piracy, and interference with a flight crew.

In another widely publicized hijacking, an armed individual aboard a June 4, 1970, Trans World Airlines flight from Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, allegedly demanded, on threat to destroy the aircraft, \$100,000,000. When the aircraft landed at Dulles Airport, Virginia, \$100,750 was brought aboard by the overseas flight captain who had captained the aforementioned hijacked aircraft from New York to Rome. The passengers were not allowed to deplane, and the aircraft then flew north to the vicinity of Elmira, New York, before again returning to Dulles Airport. As the plane landed, the tires were shot. Firing wildly, the hijacker was rushed by Special Agents of the FBI, forcibly subdued, and taken into custody. Indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for aircraft piracy and interference with flight crew members, the accused hijacker stood remanded for psychiatric evaluation at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

Extortion

A threat to kill, kidnap, or injure a person or his property, or a demand for ransom for the release of a kidnaped person sent through the United States mail or transmitted interstate by any means whatsoever is a violation of the Federal Extortion Statutes. During the fiscal year, 48 convictions resulted from FBI investigations of this crime and 40 fugitives were apprehended in these cases.

One of those convicted during the fiscal period attempted to extort money from a New Orleans, Louisiana, clothing store operator by means of a threatening letter demanding that a \$75,000 bank draft be mailed to a Swiss bank. Investigation disclosed the identity of the unknown extortionist who was apprehended in New York City by the FBI and subsequently convicted of violating a Federal Extortion Statute.

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration, an agency within the Department of Housing and Urban Development, insures loans made through private lending institutions for the purchase of homes as well as improvements to existing

homes. The FBI has investigative jurisdiction over false statements submitted in connection with such loans. During the fiscal period, 80 convictions with sentences totaling over 179 years resulted from FBI investigations in those matters. Fines, savings, and recoveries amounted to \$410,766 and 37 fugitives were apprehended.

In March and May, 1969, indictments were returned against 50 individuals by a Baltimore, Maryland, Grand Jury charging them with the submission of false statements relating to some 70 home improvement loans totaling over \$200,000. At the close of the fiscal year, seven of those charged had been convicted.

Federal Reserve Act

Embezzlements and fraudulent misapplications of funds of financial institutions, regulated by the Federal Reserve Act or related statutes, by officers or employees of the institutions are investigated by the FBI. Investigations in these cases are often complex and call for a thorough knowledge of banking procedures.

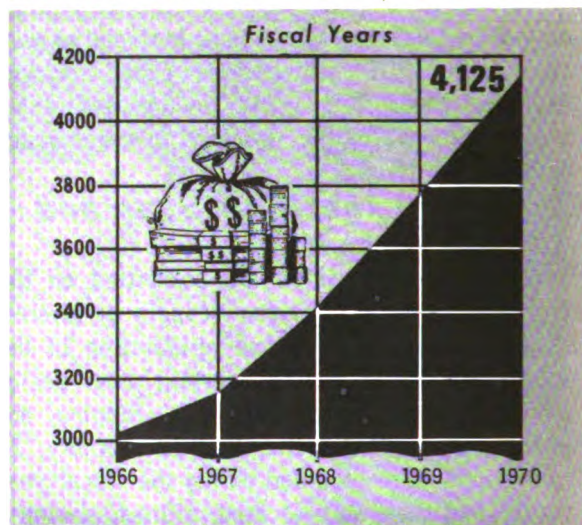
The number of these cases continues to mount with 4,125 cases of embezzlement or fraudulent misapplications reported to the FBI during the 1970 fiscal year. The total amount of money or loot involved in these alleged irregularities amounted to approximately \$72,728,641. During this period, 712 convictions were recorded in Federal Reserve Act cases, and fines, savings, and recoveries realized through the Bureau's investigation of these cases totaled \$13,445,771.

One of those convicted during the fiscal period was a top-level Chicago, Illinois, hoodlum who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for his part in a \$199,000 home improvement fraud involving a Chicago area bank.

Fraud Against the Government

The protection of our Government from fraud constitutes an extremely important investigative responsibility of the FBI. Principal violations of this nature relate to the submission of false statements and claims to the various civilian agencies and departments of the Government as well as to the various branches of the Armed Forces. During the fiscal year, 95 convictions

NUMBER of FEDERAL RESERVE ACT CASES REPORTED to FBI



were recorded in Fraud Against the Government cases, and savings and recoveries amounting to \$17,616,980 were realized. In addition, 54 fugitives were apprehended during the year in this category.

An extensive FBI investigation into fraudulent claims submitted by various businesses for moving expenses, property losses, and small business displacement expenses in connection with the Mountain View Urban Renewal Project, Knoxville, Tennessee, led to the indictment on February 6, 1970, of 16 individuals by a Federal Grand Jury at Knoxville, Tennessee, on charges of fraud against the government and conspiracy. At the close of the fiscal year, six of the defendants had been convicted. As a result of this investigation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development suspended over a quarter of a million dollars in claim payments to persons connected with this project.

On February 10, 1970, four individuals pleaded guilty and were sentenced in Federal court, Washington, D. C., to substantial prison terms for conspiring to defraud the Government of more than \$4,000,000 in connection with the production of rocket launchers for the Navy's use in Vietnam. Civil suits in this matter seeking

double damages of approximately \$13,000,000 were pending in Federal courts at Washington, D. C., and St. Louis, Missouri, at the termination of the fiscal year.

In another case investigated by the FBI, a subcontractor and seven other individuals were indicted on April 30, 1970, by a Federal Grand Jury at Little Rock, Arkansas, for violations involving fraud against the government, conspiracy, and aiding and abetting in connection with the submission of false statements and the supplying of defective parts under a Government contract for the F-111 military aircraft.

Fugitives

During the 1970 fiscal year, 30,318 fugitives of all types were located by the FBI, marking an 18 percent increase over the previous year's total and comprising an all-time high in such apprehensions.

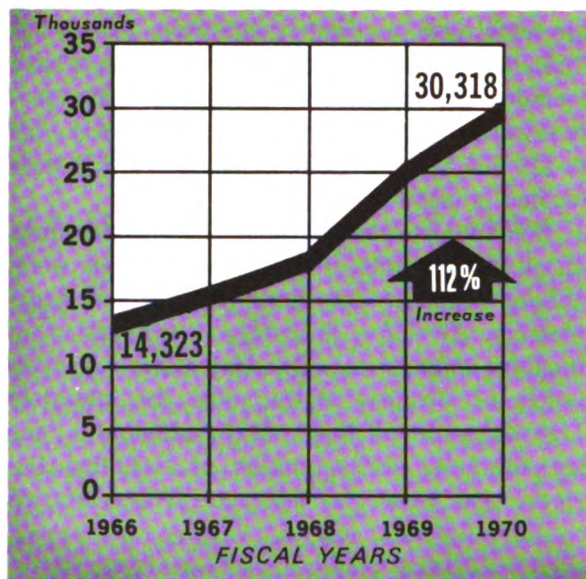
For the seventeenth consecutive year an all-time high in the location of general fugitives (those fugitives other than deserters) was reached with a total number of 12,433. Included in this figure were over 2,700 fugitives located for state and local law enforcement agencies under the Federal Unlawful Flight Statute which enables the FBI to seek those who flee across state lines to avoid prosecution, confinement, custody, or to avoid testifying where state felonies are involved.

Under the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program, widespread publicity is afforded selectively chosen fugitives from justice. Designation to this list is based on a number of criteria, including prior criminal record, as well as the nature of the crime for which the individual is currently being sought. The fugitive's potential menace to society and the probable value of nationwide publicity are also considered in the selection. During the 1970 fiscal year, four of these individuals were apprehended, raising to 287 the total number brought to justice since the program began in 1950. Of these, 100 were located with the assistance of alert citizens.

Interstate Transportation Crimes

The many Federal Statutes covering crimes involving interstate transportation form the basis

FUGITIVES LOCATED IN FBI CASES



of a substantial portion of FBI investigative activity.

During fiscal year 1970, 3,684 convictions for violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle Statute were recorded. A record 30,599 vehicles, including aircraft, valued at \$52,104,148 were recovered in cases investigated by the FBI.

Interstate automobile theft rings, composed primarily of professional thieves, comprise a major challenge in this field, and with the close of the fiscal period about 115 active ring cases were under investigation by the FBI. Highlighting the year was the breaking by the FBI of two elaborate rings operating on the East Coast of the United States. Recovered through these investigations were 75 expensive, late-model automobiles valued at almost \$375,000. In connection with these cases, 36 individuals have been Federally charged.

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property cases constitute another major investigative area in which the theft and counterfeiting of securities pose a most serious problem. During the fiscal period, securities valued in excess of \$21,000,000 were recovered by the FBI. In one case involving the theft of over \$13,000,000 in

U. S. Treasury bills from a New York bank, nearly two-thirds of the bills were recovered and over 30 arrests had been made in the United States, Mexico, and European countries by the close of the fiscal year.

During the fiscal year, 1,100 convictions were recorded for violations of this Statute and closely related ones. Savings and recoveries amounted to \$29,600,596 and fugitives numbering 955 were located in these investigations.

Convictions resulting from FBI investigations of other interstate transportation crimes were: 152 for Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering, five for Interstate Transmission of Wagering Information, 20 for Interstate Transportation of Obscene Matter, five for Interstate Transportation of Wagering Paraphernalia, one for Interstate Transportation of Gambling Devices, and seven for Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle.

Kidnaping

The FBI investigates violations of the Federal Kidnaping Statute, commonly called the "Lindbergh Law," which provides punishment

for the abduction of a victim, his subsequent interstate transportation, and his detention for ransom, reward, or otherwise.

During the fiscal year, a particularly vicious kidnap-murder case was solved with the apprehension of an individual who admitted murdering a Pennsylvania police officer and kidnaping a young mother and her two-year-old daughter at Cumberland, Maryland, and then transporting them interstate before murdering them. On March 9, 1970, in local court in Pennsylvania, the admitted killer and kidnaper was found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the slaying of the police officer. Testimony by FBI Agents relating to the kidnap-murders was presented to the jury as aggravating circumstances. The jury, in returning a guilty verdict, recommended the death penalty.

Total convictions resulting from violations of the Federal Kidnaping Statute numbered 54 during the fiscal year, and 42 fugitives were apprehended during the course of these investigations by the FBI.

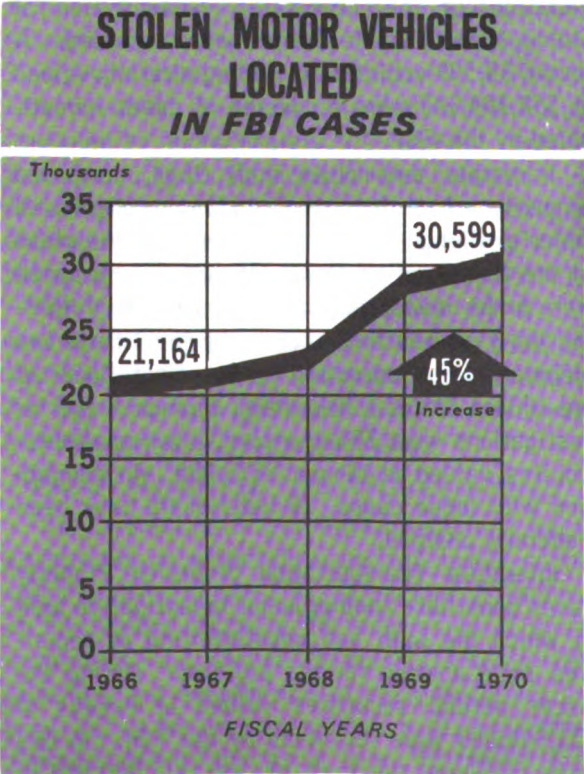
National Bankruptcy Act

Investigations of these matters involve the concealment of assets from the Bankruptcy Court and related offenses under this act. FBI investigations in this field continue to uncover instances of hoodlum intrusion into legitimate businesses for the purpose of fraudulently planning bankruptcies. Termed "scam" operations by the underworld, these illicit schemes normally involve the acquisition and control of mercantile businesses. Once in control, the scam operators rapidly deplete the assets and make large purchases of additional merchandise on credit which they can quickly sell at attractive prices below cost.

Bankruptcy cases handled by the FBI resulted in 20 convictions during the fiscal year.

Selective Service

The FBI has primary responsibility for investigations relating to criminal violations under the Selective Service Act which will remain in effect until June 30, 1971. As of June 1, 1970, there were more than 40 million persons registered



with Selective Service.

Although the policy of the Department of Justice is for the FBI to locate Selective Service delinquents as quickly as possible and make them available for military service, the more aggravated offenses continue to be prosecuted. During fiscal year 1970, a total of 1,592 fugitives were apprehended and 923 convictions were recorded under this Act.

The Selective Service System continues to be a prime target of New Left-type organizations. In addition to devoting considerable effort toward encouraging active draft resistance, these groups have resorted to the destruction of Selective Service records and property as a means of disrupting the System.

This type of disruptive and destructive activity led to the June 5, 1970, conviction in Federal court of ten members of the so-called "Chicago 15" for violating the Selective Service Act and the Destruction of Government Property Statute. These charges grew out of the destruction of Selective Service records by this group during the early morning hours of May 25, 1969. Eight members of another group, convicted May 25, 1970, in U. S. District Court, Indianapolis, Indiana, on similar charges growing out of the destruction of draft records at Indianapolis on November 1, 1969, were awaiting sentencing at the close of the fiscal year.

Theft of Government Property

Violations of the Theft of Government Property and related Statutes constitute a serious drain on our Government's resources and yearly cost the taxpayer substantial amounts. During the fiscal year, 936 convictions and savings and recoveries amounting to \$1,250,050 were recorded under this general category and 230 fugitives were located.

Activities on the part of dissidents and New Left-type groups have included efforts to destroy Government property and facilities through bombings. In one such case, FBI Agents on November 12, 1969, arrested two individuals in connection with an attempt to destroy with dynamite bombs U. S. Army vehicles at an armory located in New York City. A number of individuals in-

involved in this case have been charged with various violations, including Destruction of Government Property. Two of those charged, including one individual who admitted having committed eight other bombings, have been convicted and sentenced. The cases of others charged were in various prosecutive stages at the close of the fiscal year with two individuals being sought as fugitives.

Theft from Interstate Shipment

Violations of Federal laws aimed at protecting our Nation's vital flow of interstate and foreign shipments are investigated by the FBI. Criminal activity in this critical field has grown to alarming proportions and involves tremendous losses through pilferage, burglary, embezzlement, robbery, and fraud. During the fiscal year, 1,013 convictions and savings and recoveries valued at \$15,126,694 were recorded under this category.

A noteworthy case in this field involved a burglary at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York on January 7, 1970, which resulted in the loss of valuable shipments consisting of jewels, semi-precious stones, watches, and coins valued at about \$200,000. Immediate investigative attention by the FBI determined that a particular type of power tool had been utilized in the burglary, and through further intensive investigation, a tool of this type and others similar to those used in the crime were traced to an automotive garage on Long Island. In less than three days, the case had been solved. Five individuals were arrested on Federal charges relating to the burglary, and all subsequently pleaded guilty and were sentenced and fined in Federal Court. In addition, all of the loot was recovered.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1970 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL. SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES*			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
TOTALS	13,245	47,143	10	6	\$2,754,878	\$408,219,221	30,318
ADMIRALTY MATTERS						16,495,606	
ANTIRACKETEERING	12	81	6		10,000	4,175	11
ANTIRIOT LAWS	5	25			25,000		8
ANTITRUST	55	22	3		1,159,600	23,926,796	
ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY						2,765,931	
ASSAULTING OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER	129*	370	5	28	1,875		29
BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY AND LARCENY	1,300*	14,128	11	11	56,560	3,578,587	641
BILLS OF LADING ACT	1	3		1		3,250	
BOMBING MATTERS							1
BOND DEFAULT	174	461	7	28	3,550	1,485	441
BONDSMEN AND SURETIES							1
BRIBERY AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST	28	58	10	1	25,350	1,635,443	5
CIVIL RIGHTS	18	54			4,000		5
CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964							3
CONTEMPT OF COURT	230	55	2		64,135	2,000	4
COPYRIGHTS	4				22,500	183,000	
COURT OF CLAIMS						44,024,502	
CRIME ABOARD AIRCRAFT	31	116	2	10	2,825		17
CRIMES ON THE HIGH SEAS	33	53	2	6	450	898,781	22
DESECRATION OF THE FLAG	1		6				2
DESERTION, HARBORING DESERTERS, ENTICING TO DESERT	2	6				26,590	17,885
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT	10	9			3,410	2,608	3
DESTRUCTION OF INTERSTATE PROPERTY	2	4					
ELECTION LAWS	2				5,100		
ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS, PAROLE, PROBATION, AND CONDITIONAL RE- LEASE VIOLATORS	478	835	7	20	3,500	19,755	2,615
ESPIONAGE						2,926	1
EXTORTION	48	218	7	13	5,750	2,000	40
EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS	8	48	6		60,500	1,676	41
FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP	2	4	6				1
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	80	179	1	1	48,900	361,866	37
FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES	4	17	4		1,000	101,315	2
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT						154,512,841	
FEDERAL TRAIN WRECK STATUTE	2	6	5			1,100	
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT	95	288	4		37,534	17,616,980	54
GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN RESERVATION MATTERS	1,482*	2,427	2	16	54,828	176,587	443
HARBORING FUGITIVES	6	22	6				16
ILLEGAL WEARING OF UNIFORM AND RELATED STATUTES	101	60	1	22	2,290	3,572	19
IMPERSONATION	25	50	3		625	6,725	28
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS	2	8			1,000		1
INTERSTATE OBSCENE OR HARASSING TELEPHONE CALLS	2	6	6				1
INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION	5	8			8,500	30,602	24
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING	152	497	10	21	363,300	85,295	135
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS	1				250		
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES	1				500	7,000	

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE 1970 FISCAL YEAR

CLASSIFICATION TITLE	CONVIC- TIONS	ACTUAL SUSPENDED AND PROBATIONARY SENTENCES*			FINES IMPOSED	SAVINGS AND RECOVERIES	FUGITIVES LOCATED
		Years	Months	Days			
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS	3	2			600	3,469	
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF OBSCENE MATTER	20	47	9		14,600	882	39
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN CATTLE	7	19			3,000	5,742	5
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES OR AIRCRAFT (1)	3,684	10,931	3	15	72,925	52,104,148	1,359
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY	1,100	4,265	11	10	138,601	29,600,596	955
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA	5	20	6		2,500		5
IRREGULARITIES IN FEDERAL PENAL INSTITUTIONS	30	112	3	2	1,500		2
KIDNAPING	54*	622	3			1,178	42
LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT	11	11	3	3	54,100		3
LABOR - MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959	16	59	10	3	5,539	5,870	5
MAIL FRAUDS	21	70	10	16	5,400	13,400	3
MISCELLANEOUS	40	126	6		185	16,821,985	2
NATIONAL AND FEDERAL FIREARMS ACTS	36	140	4	1	10,000	1,875	14
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - BANKS	631	1,995	8	15	101,770	12,985,047	120
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - FEDERAL CREDIT UNION	38	118		2	5,450	89,804	15
NATIONAL BANK AND FEDERAL RESERVE ACTS - SAVINGS AND LOAN	43	147	8	1	850	262,850	9
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT	20	47	6		8,300	53,461	10
NEUTRALITY ACT AND RELATED STATUTES	3	10			35,000		
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE	9	23	6	1		1,782,865	17
PASSPORTS AND VISAS	1	5			300		
PERJURY	20	70	4	1	20,500		6
RENEGOTIATION ACT						11,050,000	
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948	923	3,018	1	5	35,000		1,592
SWITCHBLADE KNIFE ACT	1	1	6				
THEFT FROM INTERSTATE SHIPMENT	1,013	3,153	7		128,242	15,126,694	535
THEFT, EMBEZZLEMENT, OR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	936	1,756	11	22	58,334	1,250,050	230
UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSE- CUTION, CONFINEMENT OR THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY	1	5				105,204	2,754
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS	7	29			500	15,803	3
WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT	5	22	4		47,500	459,304	8
WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC ACT	36	181	2	1	31,350		49

*LIFE SENTENCES - 14 (KIDNAPING - 4; GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN MATTERS - 7; ASSAULTING
OR KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER - 2; BANK ROBBERY, BURGLARY, AND LARCENY - 1)

DEATH SENTENCES - NONE

(1) AUTOS RECOVERED - 30,599



WEATHERMAN VIOLENCE

Photo courtesy United Press International

Counterintelligence Activities

PROTECTING OUR INTERNAL SECURITY

Primary responsibility for protecting our Nation's internal security rests with the FBI. Authorized under legislative enactments, Presidential directives, and instructions of the Attorney General, this heavy responsibility, which does not extend to foreign countries, includes investigative jurisdiction over matters relating to such activities as espionage, counterespionage, subversion, treason, and sedition. In carrying out these duties, the FBI gathers both intelligence data and evidence which can be used in legal proceedings. The FBI also has the responsibility of promptly disseminating the data it has secured in this field to appropriate officials of the Government.

New Left Terrorism

Fiscal year 1970 reflected a rapid escalation in New Left extremism which presented a distinct danger to our national security. This extremism manifested itself in actual violence such as physical riots and confrontations in the streets, the explosion of bombs, and terror attacks against governmental facilities such as Reserve Officers' Training Corps buildings. The key group in New Left extremism and violence was a minority wing of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) known as the Weatherman.

SDS at its national convention in Chicago (June, 1969), split into three hostile segments. These segments were: the Weatherman, the Revolutionary Youth Movement II, and the Worker Student Alliance.

The Weatherman, under the leadership of such well-known New Leftists as Mark Rudd, Bill Ayers, Jeff Jones, and Bernardine Dohm, quickly developed into a highly militant group advocating violence. In July, 1969, Rudd called for militant action in Chicago in support of the "Conspiracy Seven" (a group of seven individuals being tried in Federal Court in Chicago for violation of Federal Antiriot Laws). In August in Cleveland, Ohio, Ayers described the Weatherman as "We're revolutionary communists."

From October 8 to 11, 1969, the Weatherman staged the "Days of Rage" in Chicago. Actually, this was a street demonstration by Weatherman in which they attempted to break windows, overturn cars, and confront the police. Over 270 Weatherman members and followers were arrested. The real purpose of the Chicago demonstration, which had been purposely planned by the Weatherman, was to gain experience in revolutionary tactics.

The Weatherman, led by Ayers, joined other groups in Washington, D. C., in mid-November, 1969, to protest the Vietnam War. Demonstrators urged on by Weatherman hurled rocks, sticks, and bottles at the Department of Justice Building and also were involved in inflicting severe damage to other areas of the Capital City.

In December, 1969, the Weatherman held a National Council meeting in Flint, Michigan, at which time a decision was made to convert Weatherman into a small, tough, paramilitary organization to carry out urban guerrilla warfare

for the purpose of bringing about a revolution in the United States. The necessity of killing police and self-instruction in the use of firearms and bombs were stressed.

Shortly after the beginning of 1970, many Weatherman members disappeared and went underground. They planned to set up communes and direct attention to guerrilla warfare.

Within a short time, evidence of Weatherman terrorism unfolded. A series of dynamite explosions occurred in a fashionable Greenwich Village townhouse in New York City on March 6, 1970, in which Weatherman Ted Gold and Diana Oughton were killed. The townhouse was owned by the father of Weatherman leader Cathlyn Wilkerson. In Chicago on March 30, 1970, fifty sticks of dynamite and other explosives were found in an apartment rented to a Weatherman activist under an assumed name. This dynamite matched that found in an unexploded condition in two Detroit police installations on March 6, 1970.

In July, 1969, a group of Weatherman leaders including Dohrn, Gold, and Oughton traveled to Cuba where they met with representatives from North Vietnam.

In a three-page typed statement to the press on May 25, 1970, said to be a transcript of a tape recording by Bernardine Dohrn, it was noted that the Weatherman group was declaring a state of war against the United States and called for revolutionaries and youth to join in the Weatherman revolution. As the fiscal year closed, a number of Weatherman leaders were being sought as fugitives by the FBI.

The Revolutionary Youth Movement II faction of SDS set up headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia; however, the group has remained rather insignificant. The Worker Student Alliance (WSA) faction was dominated by the pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Party and since the June, 1969, Chicago SDS convention has considered itself the "true" SDS. The WSA faction consists of about 63 chapters and has headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. This group aims to build a worker-student movement in keeping with the Progressive Labor Party's goal of developing

a broad worker-based revolutionary movement in the United States.

Though the fiscal year witnessed an organizational fragmentation of SDS, its component elements, though hostile to each other, all agree in their hatred of and hostility to the American system of government.

The rise of extremist activities, especially directed against the war in Vietnam, has manifested itself in a number of bombings, arsons, and fire bombings which in many cases have constituted violations of the Federal Sabotage Statute. The FBI has conducted a number of such sabotage-type investigations.

Venceremos Brigade

The Venceremos Brigade (VB) came into existence in June, 1969, as a coalition of representatives from various New Left groups with support from such organizations as the Trotskyist Young Socialist Alliance and the Black Panther Party. VB's announced purpose was to support the Cuban revolution by assisting in harvesting Fidel Castro's sugar cane crop.

Approximately 900 individuals have traveled to Cuba under VB's sponsorship. A first contingent arrived in late November and early December, 1969, and returned through Canada in February, 1970. A second left in mid-February, 1970, by ship from Canada and by air through Mexico and returned through Canada in late April, 1970.

Each contingent reportedly performed manual labor in harvesting sugar cane. During their Cuban stay, the Havana government attempted to indoctrinate Brigade members in revolutionary tactics and propaganda. Members were visited by various revolutionary speakers from communist-controlled countries who praised peace demonstrations in the United States. They were imbued with the idea that they were the vanguard of the revolution in the United States. Movies glorifying the Cuban Revolution were shown. Fidel Castro personally visited with Brigade members and requested another brigade of American students to travel to Cuba in the summer of 1970 to help with the harvest of citrus fruits.

In view of the revolutionary backgrounds of some of the Brigade members, they can be reasonably viewed as potential threats to our national security.

Old Left Groups

There are three main Old Left groups in the United States, namely, the Communist Party, USA (loyal to Moscow), the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party, and the pro-Red Chinese Progressive Labor Party.

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), launched its new youth organization, the Young Workers Liberation League, at a founding convention held in Chicago, February 7-9, 1970. The Party's newspaper, the "Daily World," in its issue of February 10, 1970, noted this group was to be a new Marxist-Leninist youth organization. (Actually, it replaces the now defunct W.E.B. DuBois Clubs.) The presence of leading Party functionaries at the convention left no doubt that the new organization is under firm communist control.

Party leaders were pleased with the Young Workers Liberation League, believing it will attract young people as potential Party recruits. Party officials look for the new group to serve as a counter to the loss of young people to the anarchist-style New Left organizations. This has been a matter of concern for some months to the CPUSA.

During the fiscal year, leaders of the CPUSA repeatedly demonstrated their devotion to their Kremlin masters. At the meeting of communist and workers parties of the world held in Moscow in June, 1969, Gus Hall (General Secretary, CPUSA) worked behind the scenes to promote the unity of the world communist movement under Soviet domination. At the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lenin held in Moscow in April, 1970, Hall again was on hand praising the Soviets.

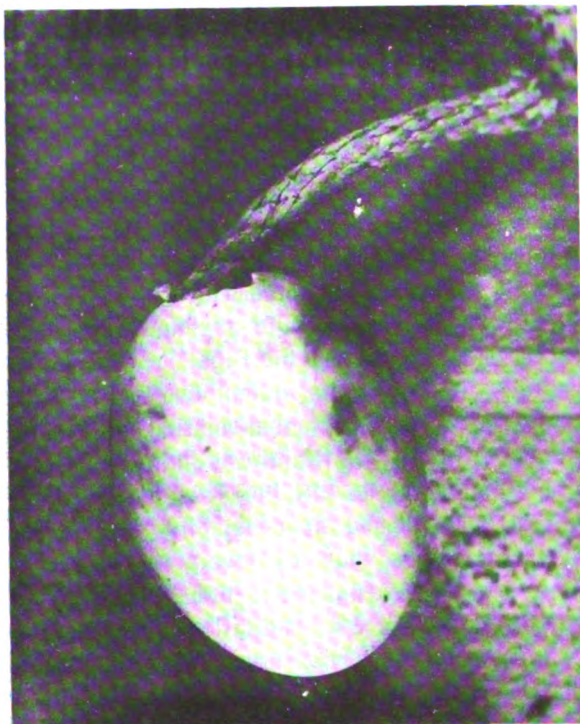
The Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party (SWP) showed great vigor and activity during the fiscal year, especially through its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The YSA was extremely active on college campuses and in

December, 1969, held a National Convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which attracted roughly 1,000 members and observers. The SWP and YSA helped plan, promote, and execute antiwar demonstrations, including the major ones in Washington, D. C., on November 15, 1969, and May 9, 1970.

The YSA has shown great ability to work with New Leftist groups and individuals, yet at the same time promote its pro-Trotskyist style of communist revolution. It has also been active in high schools.

The Trotskyists have extended their influence during the fiscal year through the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). The SMC is a broadly based group, chiefly composed of college students. It has been extremely active in promoting opposition to the Vietnam War. It has cooperated with the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. SMC is under firm Trotskyist control.

The Progressive Labor Party (PLP) has head-



Incendiary device consisting of gasoline-filled egg shell used in racial disturbance.

quarters in New York City. Its major branches are located in such metropolitan areas as Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Los Angeles, Newark, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. The PLP has concentrated its efforts in trying to infiltrate industry, hoping to obtain recruits among workers. Its leaders have been in contact with pro-Chinese communist groups abroad and its publications slavishly follow the line of the Chinese Communist Party.

The PLP has deeply penetrated the student New Left movement through the Worker Student Alliance faction of the SDS. This has given the PLP considerable influence among college young people.

Racial Extremism

Extremist organizations – both black and white – continued to create a climate which was conducive to lawlessness and violence, and their activities presented a serious law enforcement problem.

During the fiscal year, black extremist groups conducted guerrilla-type warfare directed primarily against law enforcement. In addition, these groups were active in promoting racial unrest and discontent.

The Black Panther Party (BPP) continued to thrive on the theme of hate and violence against authority. The Panthers actually widened their assault against law enforcement. The "Off the Pigs" slogan gave way to a simpler and more easily understood "Kill the Pigs!" BPP leaders publicly called for the violent overthrow of the Government and the assassination of its officials. A top BPP official was indicted for publicly threatening to kill the President. BPP's efforts were aimed at convincing blacks and other minorities that all levels and forms of government were engaged in a massive conspiracy to repress the BPP and jail its leaders.

In an effort to further propagate its message, the BPP organized new branches under the name of National Committees to Combat Fascism. Although these groups were considered by the BPP to be synonymous with its chapters, they

were not publicly identified as such. Approximately 40 BPP branches, including over 20 National Committees to Combat Fascism, were operating with an estimated active membership of 750. In addition to Panther members, the Party receives support from numerous sympathizers and followers.

Panther ideology showed an increasing emphasis on the teachings and writings of Kim Il Sung, Premier of North Korea. BPP spokesmen repeatedly confirmed their belief in Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by nonwhite revolutionaries. The international influence of the BPP grew with support groups being organized in foreign countries and a BPP International Staff operating in Algiers, Algeria, under BPP leader and fugitive from justice, Eldridge Cleaver. Cleaver has established a relationship with Al Fatah, the Arab guerrilla organization, which



Black Panther Party Christmas card.



Weapons taken as evidence during police search of a black extremist group headquarters.

relationship has manifested an outpouring of anti-Semitic and anti-Zionist propaganda in the BPP newspaper.

The Panthers were involved in various legal proceedings, with the focus of attention at the close of the fiscal year directed at the forthcoming trial of its Chairman, Bobby Seale, and other Panthers, in New Haven, Connecticut, charged with the torture murder of a fellow Panther.

Another black extremist group is the Republic of New Africa(RNA) which was formed in Detroit, Michigan, on March 30-31, 1968, at a conference sponsored by the Malcolm X Society. The Malcolm X Society is a black extremist group which uses the name of the assassinated Black Muslim

who was head of the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

RNA was established for the purpose of forming a black nation inside the United States. Its structure was designed to be revolutionary in nature, and its founders proposed that efforts be made for international recognition with assistance from Fidel Castro's Cuba, Red China, Tanzania, and other nations. Steps have been taken to buy land in Mississippi where RNA proposes to build a landing strip long enough for "Chinese jets to land."

The group's plans call for the establishment of a black army to be known as the Black Legion. A training program has been formulated and a

complete uniform has been designed, including leopard skin epaulets.

National headquarters of RNA are located in Detroit, Michigan.

Other black extremist groups included the True Black Family in Detroit, Michigan, which required members to cut off the ears of a white man to prove themselves. In Miami, Florida, the leader of the Black Afro Militant Movement, called BAMB for short, says "revolution is coming soon in the United States." He claims each member of BAMB "owns at least two weapons and is fully trained to service and operate various weapons."

The Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) established its headquarters in New York City in the Summer of 1969, at which time National Chairman H. Rap Brown announced the change of the organization's name from Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Brown indicated the word "nonviolent" was no longer relevant. Shortly thereafter, SNCC instituted a reorganization program designed to enhance its standing among black revolutionary organizations. Brown became a fugitive from justice as a result of his failure to appear for trial in Ellcott City, Maryland, on May 4, 1970, on local charges of inciting to riot and arson. These charges were the result of Brown's activities in Cambridge, Maryland, in July, 1967.

White extremist organizations were also active during the fiscal year. Membership of the Ku Klux Klan fell sharply from about 6,800 to approximately 4,300. However, there was an increase from 14 to 18 in the number of Klan organizations.

The United Klans of America, Incorporated, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, headquartered in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, continued as the largest Klan group although its membership showed a decline from 5,400 to 3,200.

The National States Rights Party with headquarters in Savannah, Georgia, had about 150 members scattered throughout the country. It takes an extreme anti-Semitic and anti-Negro position.

The National Socialist White People's Party, once known as the American Nazi Party, operates out of Arlington, Virginia. It is very small with some 50 members.

Minutemen

The Minutemen desires the overthrow of the Government when and in the event it is taken over by communists. This overthrow is to be accomplished through guerrilla warfare. The Minutemen operated on a curtailed basis during the fiscal year, with no more than 200 members. Activities of this group have been greatly reduced since the arrest by the FBI of Robert Bolivar DePugh, its leader, on July 12, 1969, near Williamsburg, New Mexico, on charges of Bank Robbery-Conspiracy. DePugh is serving a Federal sentence for violation of the Federal Firearms Act and bond default.

Foreign Intelligence Activities

The FBI experienced increased intelligence activities directed against this country during the fiscal year.

Fidel Castro's Cuba continued to make every effort to penetrate our security. Cuban intelligence activities led to Department of State persona non grata action against one Cuban United Nations diplomat, reentry denial to another, and direct warning to a third.

The United States remained the chief spy target of the Soviet Union. As of July 1, 1970, there were 990 Soviet and satellite-bloc personnel assigned to this country, accompanied by 1,305 dependents. A large percentage of these officials have as their main function the carrying out of intelligence assignments against this Nation.

On February 7, 1970, Aleksandr Vasilyevich Tikhomirov, a Russian employed as a translator at the United Nations, was arrested by FBI agents in Seattle, Washington, on espionage charges. An officer of the KGB, the Soviet Committee for State Security, Tikhomirov had as his principal task the supervision of an American



Soviet espionage agent, Aleksandr V. Tikhomirov, arrested by the FBI at Seattle, Washington, February 7, 1970.

Photo courtesy "The Seattle Times"

agent in collecting classified documents about our western air defenses. Tikhomirov provided the agent a brief case specially altered by the Russians so that it contained a cleverly concealed compartment to hide documents passed by the agent to the Soviet. Tikhomirov spared no expense in managing the agent, making a number of trips from New York City to the West Coast solely for this purpose. Tikhomirov was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage. The evidence against him left no doubt that he had engaged in espionage. In an act of deliberate restraint on the part of our Government, calculated to avoid exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union, the charges against Tikhomirov were dismissed nine days after his arrest, and he was expelled from the United States.

Communist China continued its intelligence activities, both overtly and covertly, aimed at procuring direly needed technical data from the United States. Red Chinese efforts to infiltrate this country by dispatching intelligence agents under the guise of immigrants also continued and posed a serious threat to our national security.



FBI LABORATORY EXAMINER

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Cooperative Services

BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

A prevailing cooperative spirit throughout the entire law enforcement community is a vital necessity in our Nation's war on crime and subversion. The rapid escalation of serious crime and the complexities of upholding the law in today's society have made it imperative that information, expertise, and resources be freely and expeditiously shared by all agencies. Only by concerted effort and the firm support of a concerned public can law enforcement hope to meet the enormous challenges facing it.

As a principal Federal investigative agency, the FBI has long and proudly served a central role in providing progressive leadership and expert assistance to other law enforcement agencies. The full facilities of the Bureau's Laboratory, Identification Division, and National Crime Information Center, as well as a broad range of training and other related services, are enthusiastically extended by the FBI on a cost-free basis to any duly authorized law enforcement agency in the United States. Constantly concerned with improving and strengthening the quality of its services, the FBI, through imagination and research, seeks to apply whenever possible the latest advances in science and technology to the pressing needs of law enforcement.

A cooperative spirit is, of course, mutually beneficial. Instances, too numerous to chronicle, in which invaluable assistance was rendered to the FBI by other law enforcement agencies daily illustrated this truth during the past fiscal year.

Police Training

Long dedicated to the full professionalization of law enforcement in the United States, the FBI continued to provide extensive police training aid during fiscal year 1970. Training responsibilities under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 also helped account for the unprecedented levels of attainment in the Bureau's field police training program. Specifically, experienced and highly qualified FBI police instructors extended, upon request, needed assistance in 8,568 law enforcement training schools which were attended by 260,214 officers. Over 79,000 instructional and classroom hours were devoted to various recruit, in-service, and specialized training schools for local police during this time.

During the fiscal year, 103 schools on law enforcement management, attended by 3,770 local law enforcement administrators and command officers, were conducted in the field by instructional teams from the FBI's Training Division in Washington, D. C.

Timely assistance was also rendered by the FBI during the fiscal period in the form of 271 law enforcement conferences bearing on extremist activities and violence. These widely acclaimed conferences were attended by 23,651 law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and members of the judiciary.

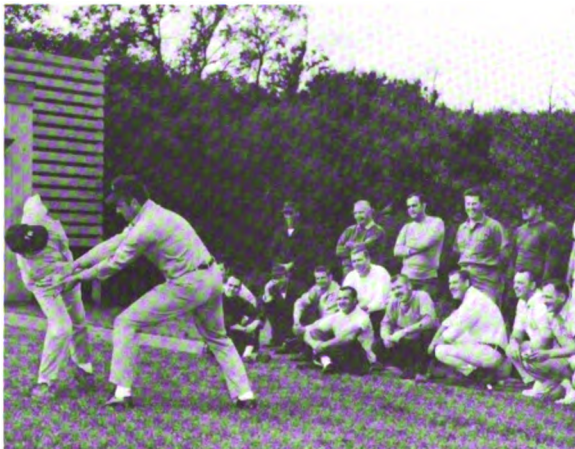
In addition to the numerous visual aids, articles, and pamphlets relating to police training provided by the FBI Training Division, a number

of specialized training courses on such subjects as organized crime, fingerprinting, and legal matters were held in Washington, D. C., for local law enforcement.

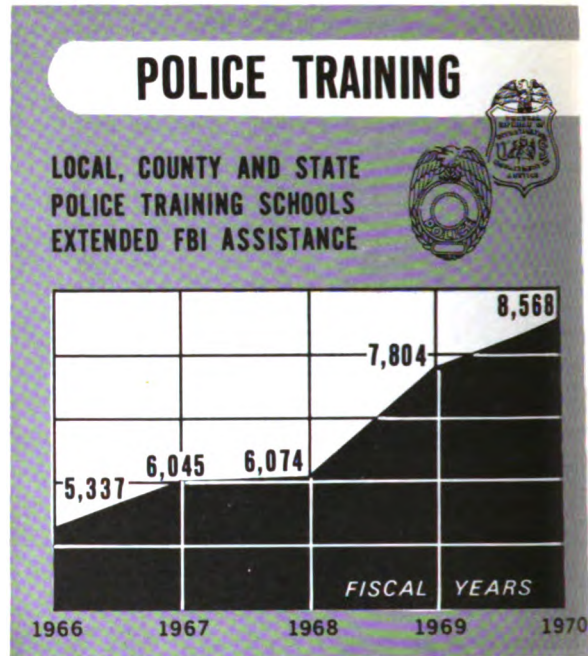
With the end of the fiscal period, the FBI National Academy, often termed the "West Point of Law Enforcement," prepared to celebrate its Thirty-fifth Anniversary of incomparable service to law enforcement. Consisting of an intensive 12-week course, National Academy training is designed to prepare experienced police officers for high administrative and instructional responsibilities in their respective agencies.

During the fiscal year, 199 police officers attending the 84th and 85th Sessions of the FBI National Academy joined the select ranks of Academy graduates and, in so doing, increased to 5,734 the total number of graduates. There were 3,180 graduates still active in law enforcement in May, 1970, and of these, nearly 28 percent were executive heads of their departments. Over the years, 185 foreign police officers, from 41 countries, have joined their American counterparts in the successful completion of this course of training.

Also during the fiscal year, a National Academy Regional Retraining Session, attended by 286 graduates, was held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In addition, numerous State National



Police officers view Special Agents of the New York Field Office demonstrating defensive tactics.



Academy Retraining Sessions were organized and conducted by active National Academy graduates to keep abreast of current developments in the field of law enforcement.

The new FBI Academy, currently under construction on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia, is expected to be ready for occupancy in September, 1972. This new facility will permit a tremendous expansion of the National Academy program and will accommodate many specialized police training schools of shorter duration.

In addition to its many service-oriented training functions, the FBI, of course, devotes full attention to the training of its own Agent personnel. During the 1970 fiscal year, 808 newly appointed Special Agents successfully completed their training, marking the largest number trained in any one fiscal year since 1951.

FBI Laboratory

Widely acknowledged as the finest criminological laboratory of its kind, the FBI Laboratory served not only the Bureau's considerable needs during the fiscal year but made available its facilities without cost to other Federal Govern-

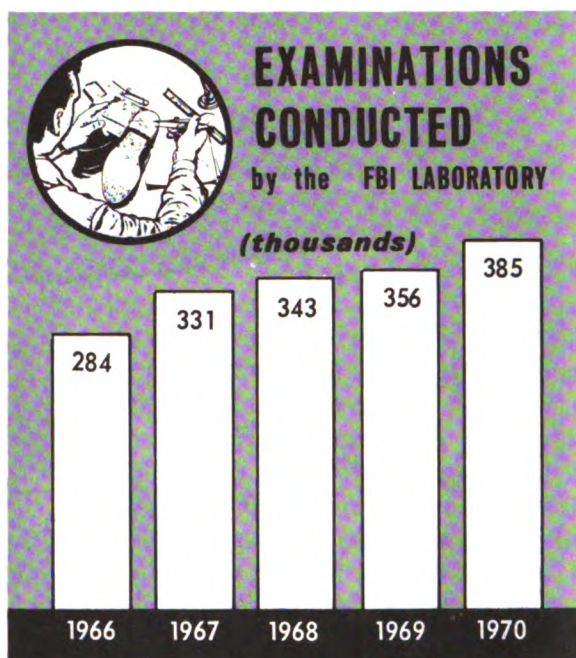
ment agencies and to state, county, and municipal law enforcement organizations throughout the United States and its possessions. Evidence submitted to the Laboratory for examination is done so with the understanding that it relates to an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory's findings will be used only in connection with this purpose. In those cases where criminal prosecution ensues, the FBI furnishes on a cost-free basis the experts needed to testify as to the results of their examinations.

During the fiscal year, the FBI Laboratory received 249,022 specimens of evidence and made 384,690 examinations, marking a better than eight percent increase over the previous year's record figure. Of the total examinations conducted, 215,798 concerned document, photographic, and shoe and tire print matters; 93,492 involved physics and chemistry; 73,522 were in the translation and related fields; and 1,878 related to radio engineering.

Indicative of the heavy demands made upon Laboratory personnel, requests for testimony appearances of Special Agent examiners in the Physics and Chemistry Section alone numbered 744 during the fiscal year, an all-time high.

Among the many outstanding facilities provided by the FBI Laboratory, the National Fraudulent Check File maintained by the Document Section has been of particular help to law enforcement. As a central repository for fraudulent checks passed in the United States, this file, which contained 97,690 specimens at the close of the fiscal period, is used to identify the authors of bad checks and to coordinate information pertaining to fast-traveling check artists. During the fiscal year, 48,736 items were searched through this file, resulting in 20,006 identifications.

On a continuing basis, Laboratory personnel conduct research projects designed to explore and develop new techniques in the field of scientific crime detection. In an effort to further combat the professional bad-check artist, the FBI Laboratory has developed a unique program en-

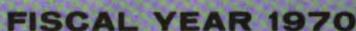


titled PROCHECK which utilizes the versatility, immense storage capacity, and rapid data retrieval of the computer. PROCHECK is a completely automated system in which the peculiarities and habits of the professional check passer are catalogued for ready retrieval. In cases in which the identity of the check passer is unknown, information regarding his description, modus operandi, and check styles is quickly searched against this information "library" on known check passers. PROCHECK was successfully used on a number of occasions during the fiscal year.

The vast range of scientific skills found in the Laboratory enables it to handle almost any type of scientific investigation. As a result, requests are often varied and complex, and the following cases are examples of matters Laboratory personnel are called upon to handle.

In February, 1969, an inmate in the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, was fatally stabbed. A series of illegal notes being passed among other inmates were intercepted by prison authorities and sent to the FBI Laboratory. Examination of these notes, which were partially coded, disclosed that the murder had been

FBI LABORATORY



automobile explosion occurred near Bel Air, Maryland, which was to be the scene of a highly publicized state trial of Negro militant H. Rap Brown who was charged with inciting to riot. The explosion completely demolished the vehicle and dismembered its occupants. With the assistance of the FBI Identification Division, the two bodies were identified through fingerprints as being those of two other Negro militants. At the request of the Maryland State Police, the FBI Laboratory, through on-the-scene and laboratory examinations, determined the type of explosive and probable firing system used, as well as the location of the explosive device within the car.

The Identification Division of the FBI contains the largest collection of fingerprint records.

Late in the evening of March 9, 1970, a violent



FBI technical assistance rendered in investigation of this automobile explosion near Bel Air, Maryland, March 9, 1970.

in the world. During the 1970 fiscal year, 7,220,-816 sets of fingerprints were submitted by 14,957 contributors to the Identification Division at an average daily rate of about 29,000. With the close of the fiscal period, these submissions had raised the total number on file to 197,149,-252, representing an estimated 85,229,969 individuals. A breakdown of this total discloses 18,878,929 individuals represented in the criminal files and 66,351,040 represented in the civil files.

As a result of file searches by the Identification Division, 37,646 fugitives from justice were identified for various law enforcement agencies, marking an increase of 4,536 over the previous fiscal period. With the close of the fiscal year, wanted notices on 63,063 persons were on file in the Identification Division. Of this number, 33,585 were parole violators and 9,027 were probation violators.

During the 1970 fiscal year, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division received 30,339 cases for examination, an increase of 925 over the previous year. During the course of these examinations, 4,080 suspects were identified. In addition to these accomplishments, experts of this Section made 435 court appearances, conducted 51 Advanced Latent Fingerprint Schools for law enforcement agencies,

and offered instruction in fingerprint identification or related fingerprint matters in 44 additional instances. Two Advanced Administrative Latent Fingerprint Schools were also conducted at FBI Headquarters for law enforcement officers.

International Exchange

During the fiscal year, the FBI continued to participate in the exchange of fingerprint information with 82 friendly noncommunist countries and U. S. possessions. Through this International Exchange, law enforcement agencies of the participating nations can more effectively deal with international crime and fugitives seeking foreign refuge. Under this exchange, the FBI received 14,662 fingerprint cards of which 2,084 were identified, and the FBI sent 377 fingerprint cards of which 74 were identified.

The FBI Disaster Squad

The FBI Disaster Squad, composed of specially trained fingerprint experts, will, upon request, assist in the identification of persons killed in major tragedies such as transportation

FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

1966 22,614

1967 27,450

1968 31,404

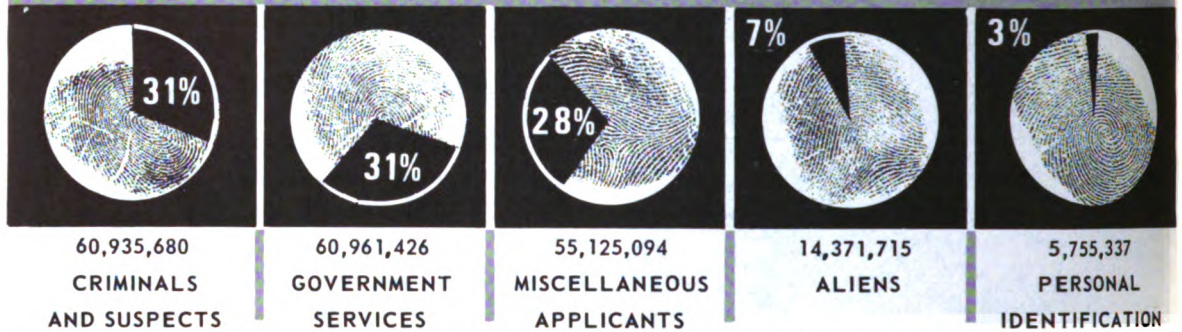
1969 33,110

1970 37,646



TYPES of FINGERPRINTS ON FILE at FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

TOTAL 197,149,252



accidents, explosions, storms, and fires. During the fiscal year, the Disaster Squad visited five disasters and rendered assistance. Involved in these disasters were a total of 173 victims, of whom 85 were identified by fingerprints.

Publications

Information and authoritative data relative to the field of law enforcement and the Bureau's work are published by the FBI. Although a portion of this material is intended for general consumption, much is of a technical nature designed to meet the special needs of those engaged in law enforcement and related work and, accordingly, is restricted in distribution.

Major publications issued by the FBI are the Uniform Crime Reports and the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Crime in the United States

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program, which has been administered by the FBI since 1930, is a nationwide voluntary effort by law enforcement directed toward the collection, analysis, and publication of crime figures for the United States, geographic regions, states, and cities with 25,000 or more population. The FBI compiles these statistics based on information received from more than 8,500 police agencies in the country, covering 98 percent of the population.

These statistics are published by the FBI quarterly and in the annual Uniform Crime Reports for the United States which provides data on crime trends and rates by state, geographic division, and population group. These trends and rates are based upon a Crime Index of seven crimes: murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value, and auto theft. The Uniform Crime Reports compilations stand as the only nationwide measure of the volume of crime and types of criminal behavior.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program is designed to furnish worthwhile information to assist heads of law enforcement agencies in the



FBI Disaster Squad.

administration and operation of their departments. Data of primary interest to these executives is collected in four major categories: (1) offenses known to police, (2) age, sex, and race of the persons arrested, (3) police disposition of persons charged, and (4) police employee information. In addition, information published by the FBI in connection with the Uniform Crime Reporting Program is being used increasingly by all levels of governmental agencies, as well as by sociologists, penologists, judges, students, and others concerned with the field of crime.

National Crime Information Center

The National Crime Information Center, commonly referred to as NCIC, has been in continuous operation since January, 1967. This computerized index of documented information concerning crime and criminals of nationwide interest serves as the hub of a vast telecommunications network which includes local, state, and Federal law enforcement agencies. The Center's computers and related equipment are



Senior Communications Operator on duty at National Crime Information Center Control Room, FBI Headquarters.

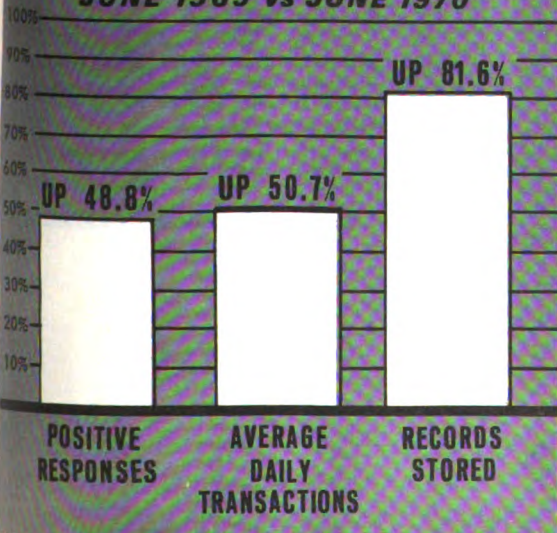
located at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Designed to complement already operational and future metropolitan and statewide computerized systems, the NCIC in a matter of seconds makes available "instant information" essential to the efficient and effective performance of law enforcement. An NCIC Advisory Policy Board, drawn from four geographic regions, recommends to the FBI general policy in connection with philosophy, concept, and operational principles, particularly the relationship of local and state systems with the NCIC.

At the close of the fiscal period, the total number of records stored in NCIC files reached 2,032,150, marking a better than 81 percent increase over the number at the close of the previous fiscal year. Transactions on the system during June, 1970, totaled 1,587,000 with a daily average of 52,900 as compared with nearly 1,054,000 total transactions and a daily average of over 35,100 transactions in June, 1969. Also during June, 1970, positive responses to inquiries averaged 509 per day as compared to a daily average of 342 the previous June.

Fifteen additional control terminals were added to the NCIC system during the fiscal year, bringing to 100 the total number of control terminals. The only state presently without a terminal is Alaska and plans are being finalized for that installation. In addition to the 100

NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER ACTIVITY

JUNE 1969 vs JUNE 1970



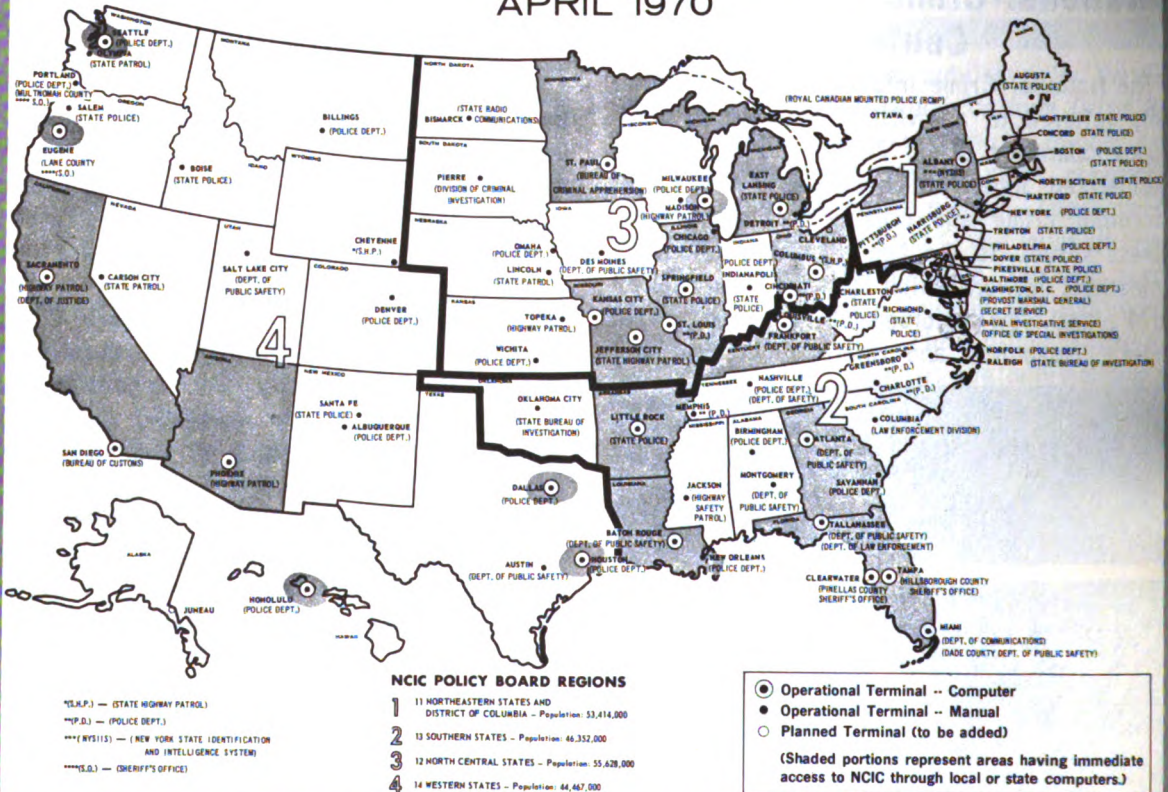
terminals located in local, state, and other Federal agencies, 56 FBI Field Offices have NCIC terminals. The Anchorage, San Juan, and Honolulu Field Offices, presently without terminals, are expected to be provided access to the system during the 1971 fiscal year.

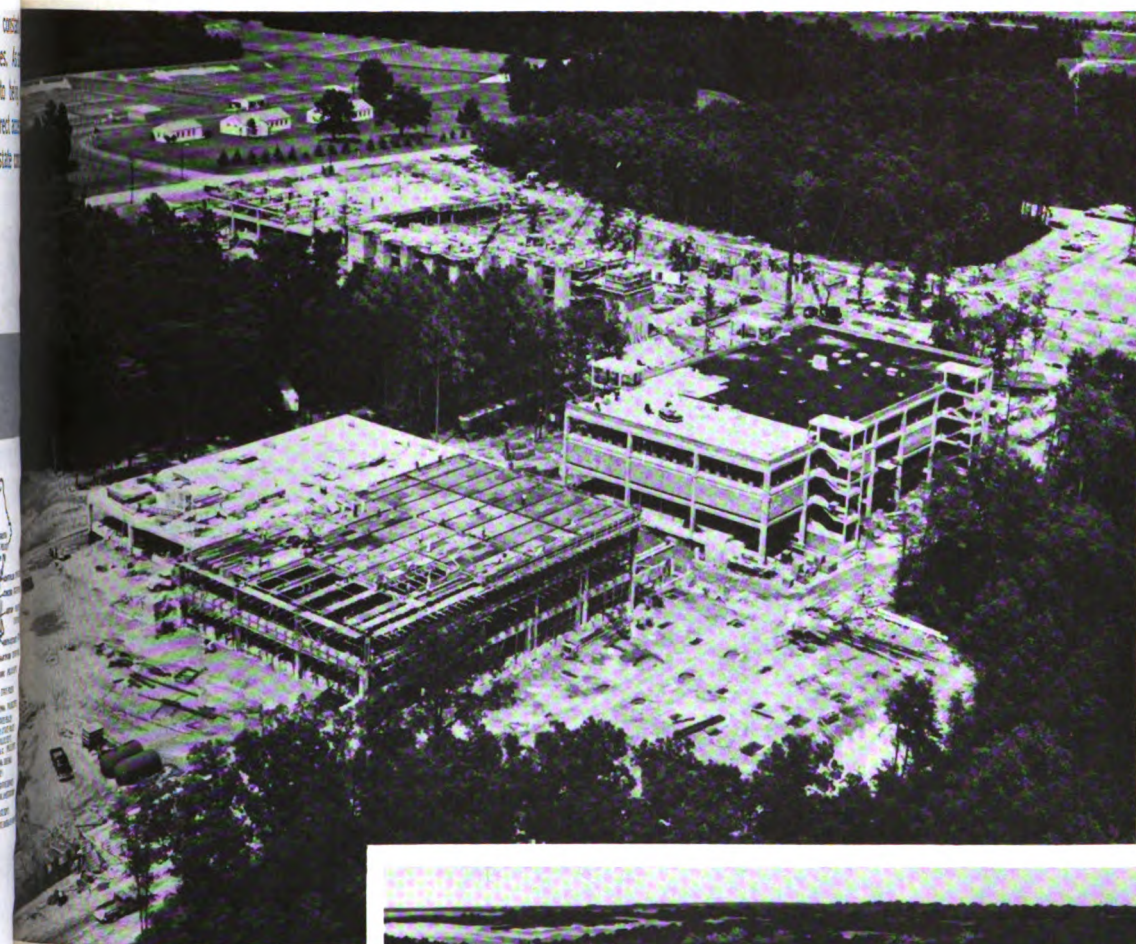
The NCIC has developed at a rapid pace, and

its services are being expanded constantly to additional law enforcement agencies. As state-wide computer systems come into being with message-switching capabilities, direct access to NCIC from agencies tied to the state computer is made possible.

NCIC Network

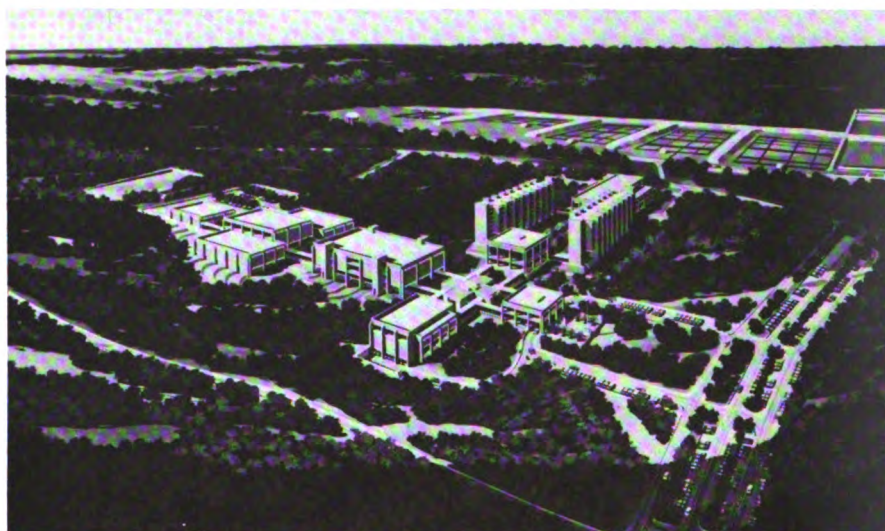
APRIL 1970





new FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia,
under construction.

Photo courtesy U. S. Marine Corps



Architect's representation of new FBI Academy.



Applicant and Employee Investigations

PROTECTING THE GOVERNMENT

Protecting the Federal Government from the infiltration and employment of criminal and subversive elements through appropriate investigations is a vital responsibility of the FBI. These inquiries provide the facts by which a determination of suitability for employment may then be made by concerned Government officials. The FBI does not make this determination nor does it provide any sort of security clearance.

In addition to conducting such background-type investigations, the FBI also investigates certain claims affecting the Government which stem from civil matters.

Investigative Responsibilities

Federal Employee Security Program

Under provisions of Executive Order 10450, commonly referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program, the FBI is required to check through its files the names and fingerprints of employees and applicants in the Executive Branch of the Government and to investigate fully those cases involving indications of a disloyal or subversive nature. In these cases, other factors found to bear upon general suitability for Government employment, such as drunkenness, drug addiction, immorality, dishonesty, and susceptibility to coercion, are also given investigative attention. Cases involving only allegations bearing upon the general suitability of the em-

ployee or applicant are investigated by the employing agency or the Civil Service Commission.

The role of the FBI in implementing the provisions of Executive Order 10450 is to report the facts disclosed without bias, conclusion, or recommendation. It is the responsibility of the Civil Service Commission or the employing agency, or both, to weigh the facts and to take adjudicative action.

During the fiscal year, a total of 306,570 individual security forms were handled by the FBI under Executive Order 10450. In these matters, 895 preliminary inquiries and 410 full-field investigations, including 70 resulting from conversion of preliminary inquiries, were instituted during the fiscal period.

United Nations

Loyalty Program

Under Executive Order 10422, which established the United Nations Loyalty Program, the FBI is required to check through its files the names and fingerprints of American citizens employed by or seeking employment with the United Nations and other public international organizations of which this country is a member. If information bearing adversely on the loyalty of such employees or applicants is developed, the FBI conducts full-field investigations. During the fiscal year, 32 full-field and four preliminary investigations were instituted by the FBI under this program.

Departmental Applicants

At the request of the United States Department of Justice, the FBI conducts investigations of individuals to be employed in the Department's various divisions and bureaus. Among those investigated are persons being considered for positions as United States Marshals and their deputies, immigrant inspectors in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, correctional officers in the Bureau of Prisons, and attorneys and clerical employees in the Department of Justice itself.

In addition, the Bureau, at the request of the Department of Justice, investigates candidates for positions in the Federal Judiciary.

A large number of these requests were handled during the fiscal year.

Other Requests

The Civil Service Commission, under provisions of Public Law 298, is primarily responsible for conducting Federal applicant investigations. The law, however, provides that the FBI shall assume investigative responsibility when the President so directs, when the position involved is certified as being one of high sensitivity, or when information indicating possible disloyalty is found. During the fiscal year, the FBI received 209 requests for these investigations from the Civil Service Commission.

Additional investigations conducted by the Bureau were the following personnel-type cases referred by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of questionable loyalty: 98 for the Peace Corps, 19 for the Agency for International Development, eight for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and five for the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Other applicant or employee investigations handled by the FBI in the 1970 fiscal year included: 1,996 for the Atomic Energy Commission, 892 for the White House and Cabinet officers, and 87 for certain Congressional committees.

Investigations to determine the character and conduct of Federally convicted felons requesting

Presidential pardons upon completion of sentence are conducted by the FBI at the request of the United States Pardon Attorney. In addition, as a matter of cooperation with the Pardon Attorney, the FBI in certain instances conducts investigation of persons seeking executive clemency. During the fiscal year, 325 of these cases were completed and the results furnished to the Pardon Attorney.

Name Checks

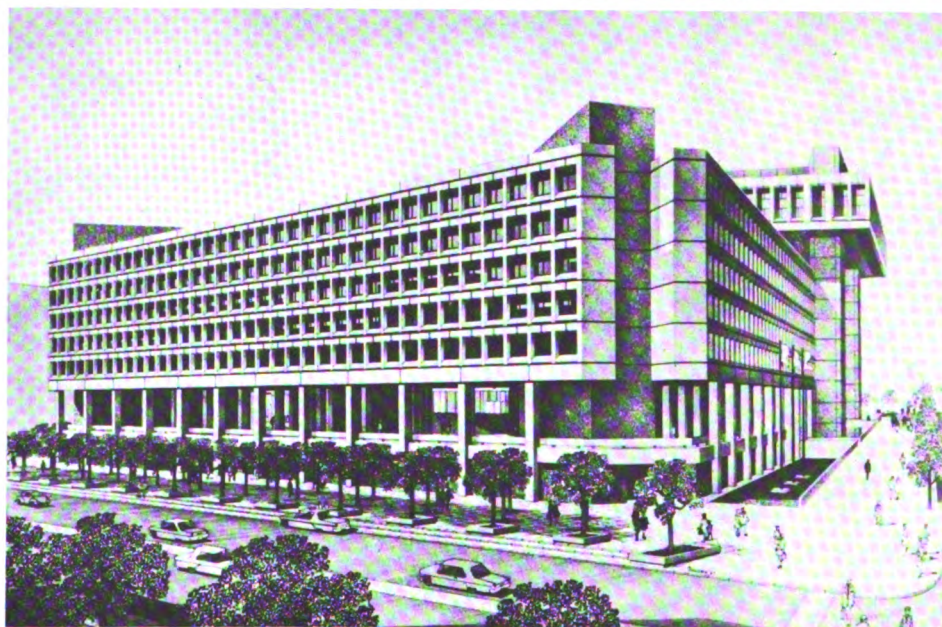
In accordance with its basic responsibility to correlate and disseminate security and intelligence data, the FBI makes available information in its possession to authorized Federal agencies to assist them in carrying out their official functions and to safeguard the internal security of the Nation. In this regard, information in FBI files is provided in response to name check requests from a wide variety of Government agencies. Of the more than 2,567,000 name checks handled by the FBI during the fiscal year, over 1,808,000 were from such agencies, some 306,000 derived from the Federal Employee Security Program, and over 452,000 pertained to other FBI work.

Civil Investigations

Investigations conducted by the FBI in civil matters involving the United States Government as a party of interest result in substantial savings to our Nation. These cases are often of a complex nature, many involving highly technical accounting problems. During the fiscal year, civil matters investigated by the FBI and settled through court trial or other legal action resulted in savings and recoveries to the Government totaling over \$245,670,865.



Structure of New FBI Headquarters
Building, Washington, D. C.



Design of FBI Headquarters Building.



FBI TOUR

Personnel and Administration

ORGANIZATION

Through the years, the FBI has assiduously sought to meet its mounting responsibilities and increasing workload with the highest possible degree of efficiency and proficiency. Toward this end, sound organizational concepts and operational procedures have been imaginatively implemented and undergo constant refinement. As a result, peak levels of accomplishments were attained during the fiscal year.

Divisions and Offices

All FBI activities are supervised and coordinated at Bureau Headquarters in Washington, D. C. In line of leadership under the Director of the FBI are an Associate Director and two Assistants to the Director. The Headquarters operations are divided into 10 Divisions, each headed by an Assistant Director and designated Identification, Training, Administrative, Files and Communications, Domestic Intelligence, General Investigative, Laboratory, Crime Records, Special Investigative, and Inspection.

During the fiscal year, 59 FBI Field Offices, located in major cities throughout the United States and in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, handled the investigative work of the Bureau. These Field Offices maintained over 500 Resident Agencies (suboffices) which provide wide geographic coverage and thus insure prompt investigative attention.

To facilitate the exchange of information with foreign agencies on matters pertaining to international crime and subversive activities, FBI representatives maintained 11 Liaison Posts in

major foreign cities during the fiscal year. Although composed of a relatively small number of personnel, these Liaison Posts were notably effective during the fiscal period. Through their liaison activities, stolen property valued at \$2,278,634 was recovered. In addition, 2,242 wanted persons, including fugitives sought by the FBI and other American law enforcement agencies as well as Selective Service delinquents, were located abroad.

Personnel

The FBI is an equal opportunity employer and a career service. Although the investigative work of the FBI is done by Special Agents, the total operations of the Bureau require a wide assortment of noninvestigative personnel, many of whom are highly trained specialists. All employees, investigative and otherwise, are carefully selected and have undergone exhaustive background investigations to assess their suitability prior to employment.

New employees are fully trained to handle their assigned duties. Depending upon their assignment, the initial training period varies from a few days for some clerical positions to 14 weeks for Special Agents. In addition to the initial training phase, FBI employees are periodically given refresher courses and participate in specialized training programs.

At the close of the 1970 fiscal year, there were 17,943 employees on the rolls of the FBI, consisting of 7,599 Special Agents and 10,344 clerical, stenographic, and technical personnel.

Of these, nearly 56 percent of the Special Agents and over 19 percent of the noninvestigative personnel had served 10 years or more with the Bureau, comprising an invaluable resource of dedicated and highly experienced career employees.

The high ideals of fidelity, bravery, and integrity have traditionally guided the FBI in its service to our Nation. In keeping with these ideals, Bureau employees, whatever their position or length of service, typically bring to their work a deep sense of purpose and selfless dedication. Accordingly, the quality of FBI service from year to year has reflected pride of accomplishment and pursuit of excellence. During this fiscal year, Incentive Awards totaling \$266,100 were given to FBI employees for exceptional achievement, sustained above-average performance, or approved suggestions. Special Agents earned 934 of these cash awards, and 466 were won by other employees. In addition, 382 quality within-grade salary increases were approved for sustained above-average work performance on the part of FBI personnel.

Inspections

The FBI Inspection Division, headed by an Assistant Director who reports directly to the Associate Director and Director of the FBI, conducts periodic and penetrative examinations into all phases of Bureau activities, both at Headquarters and throughout the field. By discovering weaknesses and evaluating new operational techniques and procedures, these inspections seek to assure that the FBI operates properly with peak efficiency and the full utilization of its resources.

In addition to its primary function, the inspection service acts to provide executive training for staff members who are being considered for leadership positions within the FBI.

During the fiscal year, the Inspection Division conducted 73 inspections and 334 special surveys and miscellaneous inquiries.

Special Services

The complex and extensive operations of the FBI necessitate a number of supportive services. Although varied in nature, these special services all incorporate wherever possible the latest technical and managerial innovations.

The imaginative utilization of automatic data-processing equipment for a number of statistical and administrative functions at FBI Headquarters has resulted in greater operational efficiency and economy. During the fiscal year, for example, a savings of \$106,000 was effected through the use of this modern equipment in handling field investigative projects involving the analysis of voluminous records and the arranging of data into various formats.

Among other savings realized through administrative procedures was that of nearly \$113,000 effected by consolidating orders to take advantage of low prices and quantity discounts.

Technical renderings by the skilled craftsmen and artists of the Exhibits Section at FBI Headquarters during the fiscal year increased by nearly 49 percent over the previous year's output. Services provided by this Section include the preparation of artists' conception drawings of suspects in investigations and the design and construction of exhibits, models, and charts to assist FBI personnel in the presentation of testimony in court.

Files and Communications

The successful operation of the FBI is greatly dependent upon the timely flow and effective use of essential information. Toward these ends, the FBI maintains highly developed communications and filing systems. At the close of the fiscal year, central files maintained at FBI Headquarters totaled over 5,958,000. Ready access to this enormous quantity of information was provided by more than 55,739,000 master index cards. During the fiscal year, over 167,000 new files pertaining to FBI investigations were opened. During the same period, the Files and

Communications Division at FBI Headquarters received or transmitted by telegraph, teletype, radio, or long-distance telephone more than 268,000 expedite messages and processed and dispatched over 2,978,000 pieces of mail.

Tours

During the 1970 fiscal year, a total of 531,370 persons were afforded public tours of FBI Head-

quarters. Conducted by a trained staff of FBI guides and offered on a daily basis (excluding weekends and holidays) between 9:15 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., these hour-long tours are designed to acquaint the citizen with the Bureau's history, investigative responsibilities, and operations. Interesting and colorful exhibits relating to these matters as well as a direct view of the FBI Laboratory are included on the tour route. A brief firearms demonstration by a Special Agent concludes the presentation.

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF FBI PERSONNEL

OTHERS	YEARS SERVICE	AGENTS
566	10 THRU 14	310
464	15 THRU 19	1,937
307	20 THRU 24	1,007
651	25 & OVER	975

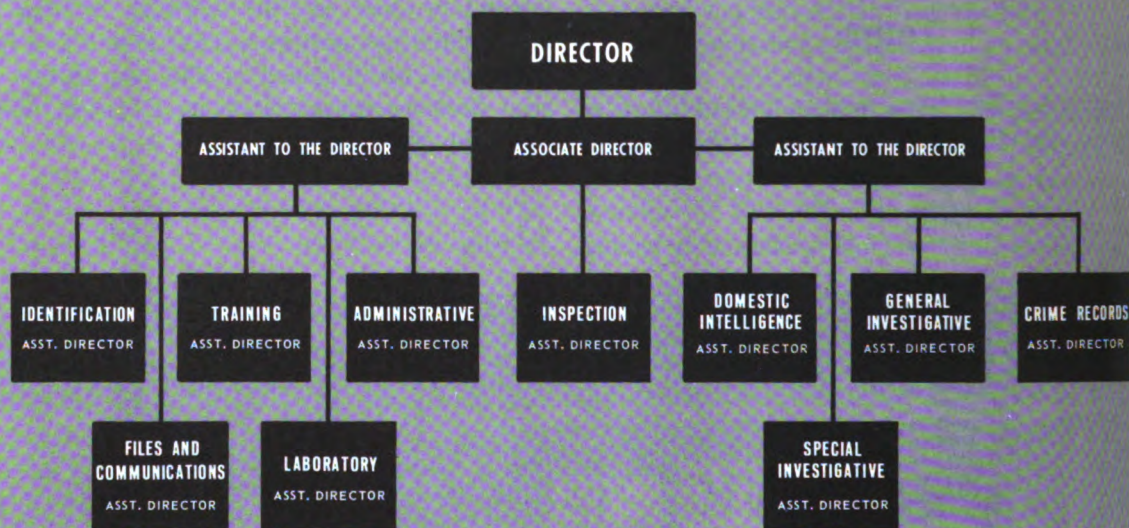
AS OF JUNE 30, 1970



* * * *

ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

HEADQUARTERS DIVISIONS



FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY, N.Y.
ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
ALEXANDRIA, VA.
ANCHORAGE, ALAS.
ATLANTA, GA.
BALTIMORE, MD.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
BOSTON, MASS.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
BUTTE, MONT.
CHARLOTTE, N.C.
CHICAGO, ILL.
CINCINNATI, OHIO
CLEVELAND, OHIO
COLUMBIA, S.C.
DALLAS, TEXAS
DENVER, COLO.
DETROIT, MICH.
EL PASO, TEXAS
HONOLULU, HAWAII

HOUSTON, TEXAS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
JACKSON, MISS.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
LAS VEGAS, NEV.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
MEMPHIS, TENN.
MIAMI, FLA.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
MOBILE, ALA.
NEWARK, N.J.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
NEW YORK, N.Y.
NORFOLK, VA.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.
OMAHA, NEB.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PORTLAND, ORE.
RICHMOND, VA.
SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
SAVANNAH, GA.
SEATTLE, WASH.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
TAMPA, FLA.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOTAL 59

